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THE GUARDIAN

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4p

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Drummond's
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Suitsings

Labour tries to force EEC election

By JOHN TORODE and IAN AITKEN

With the Labour Party and the TUC now firmly against entry into the Common Market, Transport House is to go ahead with a nationwide campaign to force the Government into a general election on the issue.

By 16 votes to six in a remarkably good-tempered meeting, the executive threw out the Rippon package, discreetly "invited" Labour MPs to unite wholeheartedly in voting against entry, and—at the suggestion of Mr James Callaghan—went on to instruct Transport House to organise a nationwide campaign for a general election on the question.

While the Labour leadership was rallying to the standard belatedly raised by Mr Wilson, the TUC general council accepted an anti-Market statement from its economic staff by the surprisingly narrow majority of 15 to 11. As perhaps six of

Three winched off ship

A HELICOPTER last night rescued three men trapped on board a burning Dutch coaster, 10 miles off Lowestoft. The crew of the 250-ton Meppel, were winched from the deck and flown to the RAF base at Coltishall. The air and sea search began when coastguards picked up distress messages from the coaster but the signal ended before the Meppel could give her position. The ship was sighted by a Shackleton aircraft.

Captain Theodoros Revensburg, skipper of the Meppel, said after the rescue: "I ran to the radio to try and put a May Day call out. The flames went back and I did not know whether anybody heard whether finished call or not. We lost our steering gear and just drifted."

Pledge Another major motor company has signed a pledge to limit price rises to 5 per cent for the next year. Chrysler UK says it will comply with the request made to major industries by the CBI. Ford and British Leyland have already agreed to sign. But Vauxhall, which has been expressing discreet opposition, has yet to make up its mind.

Profit The Bank of England published its accounts for the first time yesterday—and disclosed that it made an operating profit of £6,544,000 in the 12 months ending in February. The net profit was £2,686,000 after deductions of £1,746,000 to the Treasury and a £1,912,000 tax bill. Governors received £27,182 in salaries; directors individually received between £12,500 and £22,000. (City comment, page 13).

Historic Mr Wilson intends the manuscript of his memoirs to go to a British university as an historical exhibit. He has already turned down an American university because he does not want the work to leave the country. Possible destinations are the University of Bradford, of which he is Chancellor, or his old college at Oxford.

Insured Treasures from the tomb of Tutankhamen, the Egyptian boy king, will be on show at the British Museum next year. The antiquities, which the British Government has agreed to insure for £10 millions, will be displayed at an exhibition to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the tomb.

Operation Mr Adrian Herbert, South Africa's first heart-lung transplant patient, underwent a tracheotomy operation at the Groote Schuur Hospital. Later a spokesman said his condition was causing concern. Mr Herbert, who is a coloured (mixed race) dental mechanic, is the world's fourth multiple organ transplant recipient. (Fresh criticism, page 3).

Bliss Attendants at a new sauna bath in Chichester will have to decide if couples are married before allowing them to sweat it out together. The council agreed yesterday to allow mixed couples to use the baths, but they must be married. Children may be allowed to join their parents from the autumn.

15 MPs back Market rebel

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Fifteen Tory MPs signed a motion last night congratulating Mr Edward Taylor on resigning as Under-Secretary for Health and Education at the Scottish Office. Mr Taylor offered to resign because of his difference with the Government on entry into the EEC. Mr Heath accepted the resignation, and has appointed Mr Hector Monro (Dumfriesshire) to the post.

The most stimulating aspect of Mr Taylor's resignation is the support he has got from Tory MPs who, like him, are opposed to Britain's entry. Among those congratulating him are Sir Derek Walker-Smith, Sir Robin Turton, Mr Clark, Mr Hutchinson, Sir Hamar Nicholas, Sir Gerald Nabarro, and Sir Ronald Russell. Other Tory MPs who have signed the motion are Mr L. P. S. Orr, Sir Stephen MacAdden, Sir Eric Bullus, Mr Neil Marten, Mr Anthony Fell, Mr Ronald Bell, Mr Richard Body, Mr Roger Moate, and Mr David Mudd.

Mr Taylor wrote to Mr Heath yesterday saying he did not believe that the decision of the Government to support entry on the terms recently negotiated was in the best interests of our country. He reminded Mr Heath of his long-standing reservations about British membership.

Aspects of the present situation which caused him particular concern were: The

LORDS debate. Focus on Europe, and other EEC news, page 4. Leader comment, page 10. How many Tories will rebel? page 11

transitional and longer term net contribution which Britain would have to make to the EEC budget, the balance of payments burden stemming from these contributions, the effect of EEC policies and practices which, even taking account of the commitment to promote regional development, will in my view, on balance, be detrimental to Scotland, and the inflation of food prices which Mr Taylor thought would impose a burden on the lower-paid section of the population.

He could not believe that it was right for such a fundamental and irreversible decision to be made on behalf of the people of Britain without the electorate having a more direct opportunity of assenting.

He ended his letter by saying that, apart from the issue of membership of the EEC, "I will certainly endeavour to give full support in the future to you and to the Government."

Mr Heath replied that while he respected the sincerity with which Mr Taylor had acted, he thought his views were mistaken "believing as I do that joining the Community will bring positive and substantial advantages to the whole of the UK, including Scotland."

It was being suggested yesterday that the departure of Mr Taylor from the Scottish Office had robbed the Government of the only Scottish Minister who spoke with a Scots accent. Mr Taylor certainly knows Glasgow better than any other Tory MP, but Mr Monro, who has been a Scottish Whip in the Health Government, also has a trace of Scots in his speech, and was a distinguished player for Scotland in rugby union.

TV, radio—2

Arts 8
Books 12
Business 13-15
EEC 4
Entertainments 6
Home 5-7
X-words 17, 19

Classified—7, 16, 17



'OZ' editors held for reports and sentence

By NICHOLAS DE JONGH

Richard Neville, James Anderson, and Felix Dennis, defendants in the "OZ" trial, were yesterday found guilty of publishing an obscene article—"OZ" No 28, "the School kid's issue"—sending obscene articles through the post, and possessing obscene articles for publication for gain. "OZ" productions Ink Ltd. was also found guilty of these charges.

The jury acquitted all defendants of conspiring to "debauch and corrupt the morals of young persons within the realm." Judge Argyle remanded the men in custody, saying that he required reports on them from the prison "medical and mental service," before passing sentence. He rejected a submission from Mr John Mortimer, QC, that it would be "inhuman" to keep his clients in suspense.

Judge Argyle said: "In this case the three accused when interviewed by the police, as it is perfectly entitled to do, declined to give any or much information about themselves and in those circumstances I am left with no other course than to call for reports in respect of the limited company." ("OZ" productions Ink Limited).

He also asked Detective Inspector Frederick Luff, who conducted police inquiries, whether a deportation notice had been served on Mr Neville, who is an Australian. Detective Inspector Luff replied that there was a deportation notice but that it had not been served.

The jury took nearly four hours to reach its verdict. It sent a note to the Judge asking for a definition of "obscenity." The Judge provided a definition by reading from a dictionary and said, "this may or may not be of assistance to you." He also gave the jury dictionary definitions of the words "deprave" and "corrupt."

Eventually the jury returned a majority verdict of 10:1. In spite of a tense atmosphere in court throughout the afternoon there were no major incidents for the heavy detachment of police. As the verdict was announced, Vivian Berger, one of the schoolboy contributors to "OZ" 28, was taken crying from the court by his mother, Mrs Grace Berger, who testified that "OZ" 28 was not given evidence for the defence.

Mr Neville, who had defended himself with articulate force, questioned Judge Argyle's decision to call for reports on the three convicted editors. "I've never been asked for antecedents," he said. "Detective Inspector Luff already had reports on him which he had seen. As for the psychiatric reports it's a load of bureaucratic nonsense as you well know," he told the Judge. "It would be fairer for everyone concerned to get this over as soon as possible." The Judge made no reply.

Earlier, Judge Argyle, concluding his summing up, said that according to Felix Dennis the magazine had a regular readership of half a million, each copy being read by a large number of people. He commented: "This matter is one of importance because we have to consider whether or not this magazine by its obscenity, tends to deprave a significant proportion of its readers."

He referred to Richard Neville's contention that the case was a "political prosecution" and said, "I don't know what he means by a political prosecution or whether you are being asked to take that seriously. You may think it ludicrous."

Judge Argyle also recalled the evidence of Marty Feldman, the comedian, during which he had said that there was more obscenity in the Bible than in "OZ" 28. The Judge provided

a quotation of his own from the New Testament. "But whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea."

The National Council for Civil Liberties, commenting on the verdict last night, said it was "very concerned about a number of aspects in the case and was undertaking an urgent and full investigation." It was "particularly disturbed at the remanding of the three defendants for medical and psychiatric reports" as if they were "dangerous criminals."

The NCCL also said that "there is a calculated attempt being made to suppress opinions and attitudes, particularly those of the young, which conflict with the rigid morality of an elderly establishment."

After the result, there was a minor happening outside the court when some "OZ" supporters started beating the walls of the court and crying, "Tear down the wall."

The hearing itself lasted 26 days and involved barristers' fees estimated at £75,000. The defence produced a succession of specialist witnesses ranging from a Professor of Logic at London University to a lecturer in psychology who runs a county drug addiction unit. All of them testified that "OZ" 28 was not liable to deprave and corrupt.

Judge Argyle, who has been an Additional Judge of the Central Criminal Court since 1970 was formerly Recorder of Birmingham and contested Belper and Loughborough for the Conservatives in 1950 and 1955.

From the top: Richard Neville, Felix Dennis, and James Anderson.

Some of these who did not see Lancashire's Gillette Cup semifinal at Old Trafford yesterday. The gates were locked soon after the start with 23,250 inside

Cricket twilit stand

By our Sports Staff

LANCASHIRE, holders of the Gillette Cup semifinal at Old Trafford yesterday. The gates were locked soon after the start with 23,250 inside

The gates were closed with more than 23,000 jammed inside and thousands more disappointed.

In the final at Lord's on September 4 they will face the winners of the match between Kent and Warwickshire, who continue their battle at Canterbury this morning.

In a remarkable finish at Old Trafford, Hughes, a Lancashire spin bowler, shrugged off fading visibility to crack 24 runs off the 56th over to bring a game which had seemed wide open to a sudden, dramatic climax. Lancashire had needed 25 runs off the last five overs with only three wickets to fall as they gave chase to Gloucestershire's score of 228 for six. Then in came Hughes to join his captain John Mortimer, the Gloucestershire off-spinner, was bowling when Hughes let fly: 4, 6, 2, 2, 4, 6. The scores were level.

● Lighting-up time in Manchester was 9.44 p.m.
Match reports, page 19

Shots in £100,000 bank raid

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Five bandits wearing children's monkey masks, and armed with revolvers and a shotgun, escaped with about £100,000 from a bank in North-west London yesterday after using a 14-ft. ladder to scale the anti-bandit screen. Some shots were fired but no one was hit.

Staff at the Allied Irish Bank in Kilburn High Road were forced to lie on the floor while the raiders rifled the cash desk and broke open a box of money delivered earlier by Barclay's Bank.

The deputy manager, Mr Richard Fitzpatrick, heard a commotion and rushed from his office. He was struck on the forehead with a revolver and later treated in hospital.

He said: "All the men were wearing rubber monkey masks like you get in joke shops. They came into the bank 10 minutes after money was delivered for

the weekend pay-out by Barclays Bank. After I was hit by one of the men, he told me to get back into my office and lie quiet on the floor. It was a very frightening experience. The revolvers were of the old-fashioned kind."

Mrs Grace Buckland, a clerk in a furniture shop nearby, said: "The first I knew was when a chap came running in and asked us to phone the police. I went out and saw five masked men running down the road. One had a bag under his arm. They were all wearing dark clothing. They ran out through a door and into Kilburn High Road. Police said later they had found a blue van, which had been used in the raid, abandoned nearby."

Four masked raiders armed with sawn-off shotguns escaped with £3,000 in wages after kidnapping a man as he left a bank opposite Barking police station, East London, yesterday.

Another holiday row broke out tonight as a delegation of British travel agents flew in for conferences with Spanish authorities. The latest trouble comes from the Costa Brava where British teachers have complained about "appalling, sub-standard rooms" awaiting 40 youngsters at Calella, about 30 miles from Barcelona.

Complaints, after similar ones in the past fortnight, will be discussed tomorrow when delegates of the Association of British Travel Agents meet officials in Madrid.

The conference was called to seek ways of ending the problems of overbooked, unfinished, and substandard hotels. The British will ask the Spaniards to enforce legislation against hotels. The Spaniards will say British companies are responsible for preventing the problems.

The latest trouble concerns fifth formers from the Ribblesdale Hall secondary school, Preston. Teachers have told British Consulate officials that "exhausted" pupils slept head to toe in bunks in crowded rooms after being told that the hotel where they had expected to stay was full.

The teachers split the party four to a room in an annex of the Hotel Sol Mar. They claimed there was not hot water in the rooms, and only one lavatory for the party. On arrival at the Hotel Sol Mar they were met by an agent for the tour organisers, the School Travel Service. The agent is said to have given the room numbers and vanished.

The head of the party, Mr

Forty slept head to toe in bunks

From PETER HARVEY: Madrid, July 28

Thomas James, a music teacher, said: "We were absolutely unable to find any members of the hotel staff who could help us. We were simply told that we were not expected to stay in that hotel and we'd just have to go and share rooms in an annex. The rooms were appalling and instead of the children sleeping two to a room as expected, we had to fit them in as best we could."

"This trip was arranged last September. We told parents there would be hot and cold water in every room and that there would be a shower and a toilet serving at least every floor."

The spokesman added it was "obvious" the hotel had overbooked. "I can't tell you how annoyed we were to find we were not expected to stay there.

We have had a dreadful day trying to sort the matter out. When we finally got in touch with the Schools Travel Service agent he admitted the rooms were substandard and had not been inspected beforehand. Everything was just a makeshift affair."

Tonight, as the party tried to make the best of a "very bad situation," hotel officials were attempting to find better rooms. A British Consulate spokesman said the consul had been in touch with the tour operators "who say the matter is now in hand."

British Embassy sources said they had no intention of becoming involved in the controversies between the British delegates and the Spanish authorities, as far as we're concerned, apart from helping

where we can with day-to-day problems, the overall situation is a matter that must be thrashed out between the delegates and the Spanish officials. If we are asked to get involved by the travel agents, we will, of course, reconsider the situation."

The Spanish officials who will be taking part in tomorrow's conference were reserving their views on this latest incident, and the overall problems tonight. However, it is understood that many Spanish officials believe much of the problem can be laid at the doorstep of British package holiday companies who "simply do not bother to check whether hotels are up to standard, or whether they are finished. Indeed they do not bother to find out if they are overbooked. The fault is not by any means entirely at the Spanish end."

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Cool reception for Sisco as Israelis chase Phantoms

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Jerusalem, July 28

Mr Joseph Sisco, the American Assistant Secretary of State, arrived in Israel today to try to extract further concessions from Israel on the possible arrangements for reopening the Suez Canal. But his Israeli hosts, who make little effort to conceal their coolness about the visit, went instead to talk to Mr Sisco about an important

UN alert for force in Cyprus

United Nations, (NY), July 28

The United Nations said today that its Cyprus peace force was placed on alert last night "to forestall any possible problems" resulting from exercises by the Turkish-Cypriot militia.

The exercises were observed by the UN force yesterday afternoon and evening, "on a reduced scale," a UN spokesman said.

The official said the alert was ordered by Lieutenant-General Prem Chand, of China, the force's commander.

It was the "blue alert," lowest of three priorities which had been ordered from time to time before. — Reuter.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent adds:

Reports that the Cyprus Government was considering a declaration of a state of emergency could not be confirmed and it is believed in Whitehall that the first reports from Nicosia were wide of the mark.

The British diplomatic mission in the Cyprus capital appeared to be taking a much calmer view of things and Ministers in London are assuming that the new political crisis has not reached the point of any overt military measures by the Makarios administration.

The spark which has set off anxieties in the Turkish-Cypriot community came from a speech by President Makarios on a tour of country districts a week ago, but these anxieties now appear to be groundless.

The British Government has a big stake in seeing a solution to the island's communal problem since the continued presence of British soldiers constitutes the largest element in the present UN peace-keeping force. The expense to the British Exchequer runs to £1.6 millions a year.

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Russians in Balkan exercise

From DAN MORGAN: Bucharest, July 28

Russia is expected to send three army divisions to Bulgaria for manoeuvres in August. This will be the first time since 1966 that Soviet troops have entered the Balkans for such exercises.

Rumania has given no indication that it will permit the detachments to cross its territory to reach their destination. As a result, the troops will presumably have to be shipped across the Black Sea. No Soviet troops are stationed in Bulgaria at present.

Under legislation passed by the Rumanian National Assembly after the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, only the Assembly itself can authorise the entry of foreign troops into the country. With Parliament on a lengthy summer recess, approval seems unlikely.

Although there is no evi-

dence that the manoeuvres are more than routine, diplomats say they clearly have political relevance to the larger issue of Balkan security.

Rumanian officials have been emphasising that their Government is in an excellent position to press for some sort of regional security arrangement because it has no territorial or political differences with any other Balkan country. They have said that a security arrangement would consist of mutual non-aggression, peace and open discussion of differences.

Speaking in the Black Sea port of Constanta last Friday, President Ceausescu called for the Balkan countries to seek the path of cooperation, and said this

should mean doing away with foreign military bases in the area.

He also called for an end to the old policy followed by imperialist Powers of "dividing the Balkan countries and inciting a people against another." Although imperialism is generally used in connection with the United States, the remark could also be interpreted as a reference to the bad relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, which some feel could be exploited by the Soviet Union in the future.

Although a member of the Warsaw Pact, Rumania has long opposed the division of Europe into military blocks, and has publicly opposed "cross-border" military manoeuvres at the Geneva disarmament conference.

It has also declined to send units to exercises held by the Warsaw Pact States. Last autumn, for instance, when the Warsaw Pact nations held the exercise "Brothers in Arms" in East Germany, Rumania sent a major as an observer.

Rumania is expected to send staff officers to the Bulgarian manoeuvres in which three Soviet and two Bulgarian divisions will take part.

In an area composed of independent-minded Rumania, nonaligned Yugoslavia, pro-Chinese Albania, and the NATO countries Greece and Turkey, Bulgaria stands out as the most loyal Soviet ally. But Bulgaria's relations with Greece and Turkey have improved recently and Bulgarian leaders have also advanced the idea of exchanging security declarations to cover the region. — Washington Post.

Two sides still far apart on Berlin

From JOE ALEX MORRIS

Bonn, July 28

Documents purporting to represent the Western and Soviet positions in the Berlin negotiations were published today by the West German magazine "Quick" and show the two sides far apart on fundamental issues.

They were immediately denounced by the Government here as being out of date and a defamation of the Western negotiating partners, the United States, Britain, and France. The Western paper was put forward in February, the Soviet one in March.

The main points of difference included:

On free access to West Berlin. — The West called for creation of a standing organisation in which the four Powers could consult on issues of control. The Soviet paper said that the East Germans, not the Russians, were prepared to overcome "complications" through consultations by the parties concerned.

Both papers agreed that heavy rail and barge cargoes to and from West Berlin should be sealed by the sender. The Russians said that in exceptional cases the East Germans should have the right to inspect cargoes and papers.

On West German presence in West Berlin. — The West called for the presence of West German troops and police in West Berlin. The Russians said that no congresses of West German parties or organisations should be held there either.

On passports. — The Russians insisted that West Germans have their own passports, while the West called for a special passport for those travelling to West Berlin. The West called for a special passport for those travelling to West Berlin.

The Russians also demanded a general consulate in West Berlin. The West has still not made a policy decision on this. The West called for a special passport for those travelling to West Berlin.

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Lockheed gap is narrowed

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, July 28

The Senate refused today for a second time to limit debate on the Lockheed loan guarantee Bill by 39 votes to 39, seven short of the necessary two-thirds majority.

But Lockheed's net gain of 11 votes in the past two days indicates that its supporters may succeed in curtailing the filibuster started by Senator Proxmire (Dem., Wisconsin) when he moved motion next week to a vote on Friday.

Senator Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, who has twice voted to continue the debate among those who said today that they might reconsider their position. Lockheed supporters have further encouraged by the defeat today by 60-35 votes of an amendment proposed by Senator Adlai Stevenson (Dem., Illinois), which would have the effect of delaying final congressional approval of the Lockheed guarantee until at least September.

It appears from the wide margin of this vote that so long as Lockheed supporters can get the broad-based loan-guarantee legislation to a vote on the floor, they have enough support to pass it.

In the House, the passage of the broad-based Bill is still uncertain before August 6 mainly because of the opposition of the chairman of the Banking Committee, Representative Wright Patman, who has described it as "\$2,000 millions 'slush fund'."

Seventeen members of the Banking Committee have submitted dissenting views on the legislation, many of them accompanied by amendments. Amendments in either the Senate or the House could create inconsistencies in the two Bills, forcing the measure into a conference committee and thus complicating the possibility of final passage by August 6.

If that happens, Lockheed's survival could depend on action by the armed services and appropriation committees authorising the Pentagon to pay Lockheed \$35 million to \$40 million on a contract settlement for the army's Cheyenne helicopter.

Hopes taking wing, page 11.

US names head for Paris talks

President Nixon named Mr William J. Porter yesterday as the new chief United States delegate at the Paris peace talks. Mr Porter, the US Ambassador to South Korea, replaces Mr David Bruce, whose resignation for health reasons has been accepted by the President.

Mr Porter, 50, is a former

ambassador to South Korea, and has been in the State Department since 1968.

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Communist leader hanged in Sudan

Khartoum, July 28

The leader of the Sudanese Communist Party, Abdul Khalil Mahjub, was hanged here early today, and a hunt was launched for four more party officials accused of involvement in last week's coup.

Pictures of the four were shown on television screens and the public was asked to help the authorities find them. A cartoon in one of today's Khartoum newspapers depicted a soldier capturing a man who had just popped up from a dustbin with his hands up.

The hanging of Mahjub, who denied the charge, and a complicity in the 72-hour takeover, brings to 14 the number of rebel leaders General Numeiri has executed since regaining power. His information Ministry said that there might be three or four more executions.

The four wanted men are all members of the Communist Party's central committee. It is thought they will be lucky to escape execution if caught.

Numeiri's post-coup drive has been aimed chiefly at the party of which Mahjub was secretary-general. Mr Musa said today that more than a thousand civilian Communists were in detention. Investigations were con-

tinued. "That shows them acting in a nasty manner," he said.

Asked about angry Soviet criticism of the Sudan for its executions of Communists, he said, "The incidents have not

appeared 'that shows them acting in a nasty manner,' he said.

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Iran's era of trepidation

ALAN SMITH reports in Tehran

The Shah of Iran



PERSIAN students in Tehran and abroad have convinced themselves that the Government is preparing a purge of the university, possibly coupled with the detention of known political activists.

Their fears, which ought to be read more as evidence of the jitteriness in Tehran University, are based on a few thin straws. The students point to a marked increase in the activities of SAVAK, the national security organisation, among student groups on and off the campus and in foreign centres, including London. Students in Tehran claim that after the last of the fairly regular disputes over examinations to be inflamed into rioting, SAVAK agents left them with the explicit message that "next time you will be broken for ever."

They believe that the Government has decided finally to break the influence of the Confederation of Iranian Students Abroad, by dealing ruthlessly with anyone known to be connected with the organisation, and that SAVAK agents have been increased in Europe over the past two months to collect evidence about student movements during the summer, and to keep under surveillance some of the 40,000 Iranian students studying abroad.

The confederation, formed 10 years ago in London, is proscribed in Iran and has long been regarded as a hotbed of subversion with Communist affiliations and links with the Iraqi Ba'athists.

Students also draw attention to the appointment, just announced after weeks of rumours, of a new Chancellor of Tehran University. The chancellorship is a major political appointment, and the chancellor is held responsible for student discipline. The

students' version is that he has been given a free hand — from the closing of the university to a wholesale roundup — to ensure that the students keep the peace this autumn.

It is a not wholly plausible theory. The eyes of the world will be on Iran as October approaches, and the Shah prepares to entertain some 50 monarchs and Heads of State in what looks like being the most lavish display of hospitality of the century, to celebrate 2,500 years of the Persian monarchy. The Shah quite clearly regards the occasion as setting the seal on Iran's political maturity and is personally committed to it.

The students are well aware of the obvious security threat, the embarrassment of student trouble in his own backyard, and the open invitation that the seven-day affair presents for a campaign against extravagance. The cost of being carefully played down, but several million pounds has already been spent.

But while security will undoubtedly be strict, there is a ring of hysteria about some of the students' present fears, which may itself present the main threat. There have been signs in the past few months that the Shah, in confident mood, believes that extremist groups have been sufficiently exposed and isolated to allow some loosening of the reins at all levels in Iran.

It has even been suggested that the Shah might relax the ban on the Tudeh (Communist) Party — outlawed since an attempt on his life in 1949. He has been challenged to do so, to demonstrate its weakness by Iranian writers abroad, but has not yet finally pronounced.

In January, students were

given an unprecedented opportunity to appear on television and explain their grievances over the academic and examination system. In February and March there was a noticeable readiness for the gendarmerie and SAVAK to justify some of their actions semi-publicly. And more recently, the Shah came surprisingly close to admitting that a mistake had been made in holding in secret the trial of 13 guerrillas.

It had been widely alleged that they were shot without trial. The military trials of the remaining 50 or so rounded up after the Shahkhal incident, in which seven people were killed in an attack on a police post by a gang of Communist-inspired guerrillas, are being held with some degree of openness. The accused look as if they are being allowed to repent and escape the firing squad at the rate of one in two.

The formula now seems to be to widen the boundaries of tolerable dissent, but to throw the book at anyone who steps over the line. It is the Shah's confidence in his basic security and military strength; a glimpse of this pride can be caught in occasional remarks of his, such as, "They could be seen off by the assistant cooks of the Imperial Iranian Army." Probably true.

The loosening, though, has not been extended very far to the press, which still produces almost in unison and with remarkably similar wording. It is still possible for a newspaper to get a sharp telephone call after printing a sunny picture of a girl with a CND sign on the seat of her jeans, or for daring to abbreviate the official schedule of the October celebrations. But then not long ago

there would have been no question of such liberties.

The Shah's greatest worry, though, has not been the guerrillas, in spite of the threat of armed bands entering from Iraq and the occasional assassinations. There has been a fear that the Government could be caught in a political pincer, between Iran's aristocratic backbone — the "thousand families" — and their rich sons and daughters dabbling in political theory at universities abroad.

Mention of the Shah's land reform programme, launched in 1963, can still produce a chill silence at a family supper table on a Friday night. The landowners, who succeeded in delaying the reform programme for three years and who came close to open revolt, were obliged to sell to the Government, keeping only one estate or village each.

The landowners claim it has not worked, and they point to the regular imports of wheat which have been necessary to keep bread prices stable (Iran is expected to import a million tons of grain next year, about a fifth of the domestic production).

The Government, which is still in the process of setting up cooperatives to fill the gap left by the landlords, blames the bad years and the persistent failure to meet the agricultural targets on drought — with some justification — and points to some spectacular increases in individual crops.

Members of the older families are not convinced. They retain their traditional disdain for politics, but they still represent a large slice of Iran's rich and educated elite with considerable commercial holdings.

Tomorrow: Iran and the Arabs.

Delhi storm over Mrs Gandhi's basic rights law

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, July 28

Mrs Gandhi's Government today introduced in Parliament its long-promised Bills to amend the Constitution. The intention is to restore to Parliament the right to amend the fundamental rights section of the Constitution and to bar the courts from examining the adequacy of compensation when property is taken over for public purposes.

Once the Bills are passed, compensation for any property taken over will be left to the discretion of Parliament. Princes are expected to be the first victims because further legislation abolishing their pensions and privileges will be introduced.

There were noisy scenes and heated exchanges before the two Bills could be introduced by the Law Minister, Mr R. Gokhale. But opponents of the legislation, though vocal, were few. They held up the introduction for 90 minutes and then staged a walkout.

Left-wing Opposition parties including two Socialist and two Communist groups backed the Bills. The main opposition came from Jana Sangh, the right-wing Swatantra Party and the nominated representative of the Anglo-Indian minority, Mr Frank Anthony, who feared that minority rights were in danger.

Some Congress members booed Mr Anthony and denounced him as a "British stooge." This did not deter the Swatantra leader, Mr P. K. Deo, from declaring that Mrs Gandhi was behaving like a Hitler. The Indian democracy had about it "a smell of Weimar," he said.

Jana Sangh was in a dilemma. Although basically opposed to the Bills, it did not want to take a public stand against them because the Bills are popular with the majority of the electorate. Indeed, Mrs Gandhi's promise to bring forward a fuller debate on the reasons for her election victory four months ago.

The Sangh leader, Mr Vajpayee, resolved his dilemma by leading a walkout in protest against the Speaker's refusal to allow a fuller debate on the reasons for her election victory four months ago.

Parliament's right to amend fundamental rights was unquestioned until 1967 and many amendments were carried and were upheld by the Supreme Court. But during that year the court reversed its earlier position by six to five votes. Although upholding previous amendments, the court ruled that Parliament would in future have no right to tamper with fundamental rights.

Chou urges quick Vietnam solution

Hongkong, July 28

Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, expects relations between his country and the United States to develop slowly and cautiously, and wants more Americans to visit China. He made these points in an interview with a group of American scholars in Peking, according to a transcript released here today.

He reaffirmed China's insistence on sovereignty over Taiwan, her support for the Vietcong's latest proposals for ending the Vietnam war, and her demand for the withdrawal of US forces from Taiwan and South Korea. He also denounced Japanese militarism.

Asked about Sino-American relations, he said "the foremost is that the Chinese and the American people wish to exchange visits with each other and this strong desire has broken through the barriers." "During the Pacific war there were a lot of opportuni-

ties for the Chinese and the American people to contact each other. I know a lot of old friends from your country of an older generation."

China would welcome "more visitors, including American Negroes. Let them all come to China to have a look." The Chinese table tennis team was prepared to return the recent visit of the American team to China.

"But the development of the contact between peoples, in itself alone, is not enough, because in the world of today the State structures of various countries still exist."

The question to be solved first should be Indo-China. "By doing so we would be satisfying not only the interests of the Chinese people but of the people of the US."

He spent some time dealing with Japan. Her rapid development — based on raw materials from overseas — called for economic expansion abroad. This would bring military expansion. — Reuter.

Chinese to send trade mission

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

Agreement has been reached between the British and Chinese Governments that a trade mission will be sent to London within the next few weeks. It is described as a mission concerned with telecommunications.

Experts on Chinese affairs regard the announcement as a potentially more significant sign at first appears. It is pointed out that this is a case where a mission will be coming from China to the outside world, whereas most of the diplomatic traffic since the start of the recent thaw has been the other way.

Other Chinese missions have come to Britain in recent years, notably the expert mission to evaluate British

commercial air liners. But this is the first visit announced since the recent thaw, and it appears to be an initiative taken by the Chinese.

The Peking announcement appears to have been couched deliberately in moderate language, which suggests that the Chinese are serious and that they may arrive with a much wider mandate than the purchase of electronic equipment. It is possible that some members of the mission may prove to be diplomats rather than technicians.

Talks are already under way in the Chinese capital, accompanied by a parallel operation in London, with a view to elevating the present missions in London and Peking to the status of embassies.

Fresh criticism of transplant

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, July 28

TWO RELATIVES of Jackson Gunya, the African whose heart and lungs were used in Professor Barnard's transplant on Sunday, bitterly attacked the authorities today for not seeking their permission.

Miss Thelma Gunya, the lead man's sister, and Miss Alice Tshumbe, his sister-in-law, said: "We blame the police and the district surgeon who allowed the heart to be used in the operation without his relatives' or his wife's permission."

"You people take advantage just because we are blacks and we have no money. You don't like blacks, but it's their hearts you are using."

"Why don't you take Coloureds' hearts, or other nations? We are crying over our man Jackson, but one day God will come to our black people. You can't pay. Jackson's wife. Our heart will never have peace."

The "Cape Times" described the explanation by authorities of Groote Schuur hospital for not obtaining Mrs Gunya's permission as "embarrassingly unsatisfactory." The authorities said they thought Mr Gunya was a bachelor, and that all attempts to trace his relatives failed.

The newspaper said it did

not have "the slightest difficulty" in tracing Mrs Gunya. "After a routine and obvious inquiry she was found within half an hour."

The paper said: "To put it crudely, the question will be asked (we have evidence that it is, in fact, being asked): if this had been a white and not an African body, would the wife have been treated as casually?"

"Not so long ago, in the Pieter Smith case, the relatives of an African woman donor were not consulted. This is the sort of thing that enables the malicious Malcolm Muggeridge and others to sneer that radical and experimental operations are not surprising in a country where the value of life is measured by the colour of skin."

It has been discovered that Mrs Gunya is living illegally in Cape Town. She comes from Alice, in the eastern Cape Province, and has two sons, aged 8 and 5, by her late husband.

She did not qualify automatically under the apartheid laws to live with her husband. An attempt is being made to obtain a permit for her to continue to live in Cape Town. Professor Barnard has been asked to intercede.

TWA introduces the only 747 with a choice of lounges in first-class.



Every TWA 747 to America has a second first-class lounge and bar. One upstairs. And now one downstairs. Something you won't find on any other airline.

As a result, we managed to reduce our full complement to only thirty-four passengers (compared with other airlines' fifty or more). This means there's a cabin seat and a

lounge seat for every first-class passenger.

So after you've taken your choice of two movies, five main courses and several wines, you can relax your choice of company. Ask any travel agent.

One of the things that keeps TWA one step ahead.

Over 100,000 families below poverty line

By MARTIN ADENEY

More than 100,000 families in Britain were living below the official poverty line at the end of last year—and were not eligible to have their incomes made up to it. These figures were given yesterday in a Government statistical report on low-income families.

The actual number is far greater than this, as the survey deals only with two-parent families, and families with children. One-parent families, and those without children, will be the subject of further reports.

Inquiry clears hospital

By our own Reporter

Calderstones Hospital for the mentally handicapped, at Whalley, near Blackburn, has been completely cleared of allegations concerning patients and staff by two separate inquiries. This was made clear in a statement yesterday by Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

The first investigation, in June, covered allegations in a national newspaper of unsatisfactory conditions for patients and staff, and the neglect and ill-treatment of patients. The board later stated that, with one exception, the committee of inquiry had decided that no further action was required. The exception related to an allegation that a male patient had been ill-treated and a separate investigation was ordered.

The result was made known yesterday and the committee of inquiry says it has no hesitation in deciding that the allegation is without foundation.

One of the most important reasons for the decision was that immediately after being discharged from Calderstones the patient was examined by his mother's general practitioner, who explained that marks on her son which she regarded as signs of ill-treatment were due to his medical condition.

The report criticises the responsible attitude adopted by the hospital in dealing with the allegations and the neglect and ill-treatment of patients.

Russian fleet still growing

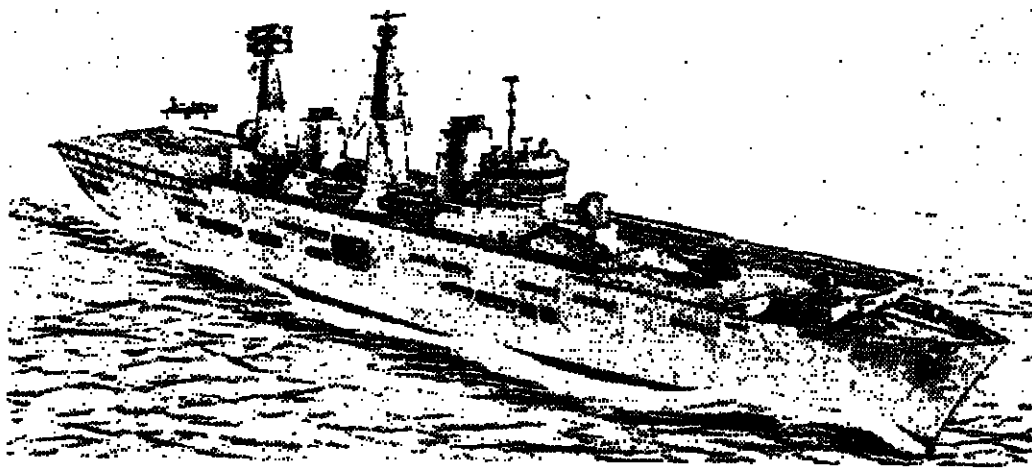
ALTHOUGH this year's edition of "Jane's Fighting Ships" records yet another ominous increase in Soviet naval strength—three new classes of surface warship and a submarine fleet that has grown to more than 400 boats—its editor, Mr Raymond Blackman, warns Western observers against too alarmist a view.

He admits that the Soviet navy is "like a red rag to a bull" to countries whose influence is declining commensurate with their shrinking navies. But then what impression does the encircling might of the combined NATO navies make on the Russians?

Mr Blackman points out that the Russian naval squadrons roaming the North Sea, the eastern Mediterranean, and the China Sea are only "just off their own doorstep." Yet the US Navy maintains a powerful fleet in the Mediterranean 4,000 miles from New York, and another in South-east Asia 5,000 miles from San Francisco.

In spite of this appeal for a sense of perspective, Mr Blackman is not inclined to underestimate the importance of Russian naval expansion. The Soviet Navy has become by any standards the super navy of a super power, which in his view seems intent "to show the flag and police the world."

Jane's gives the current strength of the Soviet Navy as 83 nuclear-powered submarines (including 18 Y class boats equivalent to the American Polaris), 318 conventional submarines, two helicopter



Artist's impression of the through-deck cruiser

carriers, 28 cruisers, 100 destroyers, 130 frigates, 270 escorts, 320 minesweepers, 125 missile boats, 325 torpedo boats, 200 amphibious ships, and thousands of auxiliaries.

To give some scale to these figures, the Soviet submarine fleet is more than twice as large as the American and British fleets combined. A substantial number of Russian boats are based in the Pacific, and many of them are rather elderly, but the majority of the nuclear fleet is based near Murmansk, where it has access to the open Atlantic. Many Soviet submarines are also equipped with long-range missiles which could be used for the bombardment of shore targets as well as other warships.

In contrast to Russian expansion, Mr Blackman says

the strength of the US Navy is declining "at an alarming rate." The Americans' one obvious advantage was their fleet of attack carriers—the Soviet Navy has never had any aircraft carriers—but this too was being allowed to run down.

The editor of Jane's suggests that the US Government should be building more attack carriers, and he is quite sure that Britain must build her new class of "through-deck" cruisers if she is to continue to be a major naval power. These big vessels—the first of which will probably cost about £50 million—are necessary not just for strategic and tactical reasons, but also for prestige.

David Fairhall

have no voice at the conference table.

To fill the "ocean gap" between South Africa and the Far East, Mr Blackman proposes the formation of a multinational standing naval force comprising warships from the US, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Singapore, Portugal, and South Africa.

One of the important trends he finds running through naval building programmes throughout the world is an interest in the missile-armed fast patrol boat pioneered by the Russians. He lists 20 navies that have such craft in operation or under construction.

David Fairhall

Little impact in seat belt campaign posters

By our Motoring Correspondent

A campaign to persuade drivers and passengers to use their seat belts was launched yesterday by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. Supported with posters and leaflets distributed throughout the country this autumn, the campaign will centre on the slogan "Always wear a safety belt—your life depends on it."

RoSPA admits that no research was done into the potential effectiveness of these posters, but claims it has experience enough to know which posters will be on demand from local road safety officers.

At a conference held to mark the opening of the campaign, the chairman of RoSPA's national road safety committee, three other posters are being

used in the campaign. Two show children and adults correctly belted into their seats; the other is a rather tortuous ideogram in 1940s typographic style, in which the traditional safety triangle is represented as a seat belt.

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Fewer hurt on roads

Accident figures for the first quarter of 1971 released yesterday by the Department of the Environment show a downward trend in the total number of casualties—1 per cent lower than in the same period last year.

But they reveal a disturbing rise in the accidents involving moped and motor-cycle riders, an increase which must have played a part in the Minister's recent decision to raise the age limit for riding these vehicles.

For motor-cycles, the casualty total rose by 10 per cent; for moped users, an alarming 15 per cent.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

DISTRICT OFFICER

£2,745—£3,138 Principal Officer Grade

The Department has established six district offices, consisting of teams of social workers, an administrative section and, eventually, a domiciliary services section. These offices are each under the oversight management of a district officer.

One such post remains vacant and the Council is looking for a person who is either:

(a) professionally qualified in social work with considerable experience in a senior capacity in administration and management; or

(b) an experienced administrator with considerable experience in one or other of the social work fields.

The successful applicant will be in effect the department's representative within the district community and, in collaboration with other agencies, will be responsible for the growth of that community, the development of its members.

For application form and full details, write or telephone (01-690 4943, ext. 331) to the Personnel Officer, Lewisham Town Hall, Lewisham, S.E.6. Closing date for applications 13th August, 1971.

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ALAMONT. THEY say, was the nemesis of the Woodstock generation—the moment in time when peace and music and love was turned into violence and music and hate, when Mick Jagger, the Lucifer of Rock, was forced to come face to face with some of the less manageable powers he had for years been summoning up. The people who say this, of course, are mostly those who had longed for years to be able to. But there's still no doubt that the battering and death at the final concert of the Rolling Stones' 1969 American tour proved cathartic for pop culture. Things could never be quite the same again.

That is why *Gimme Shelter*, David and Albert Mayes' cinema-verité film of the tour, is unquestionably the most important of the week. It comes to the Rialto as a piece of history, presented in extraordinary fashion by "Performance," which dealt in the same dilemmas well before the crunch came. You could call it the epic of a self-destructive generation, as did the "New York Times" or give it "the Max Baer Award for Best Horror Film of 1970" like *Rolling Stone*. What you can't do is ignore or deny it.

In a way the Stones themselves come out of it all very well. Jagger is seen to be genuinely horrified at the result of his part with the Hell's Angels to steward the concert, both at the time as he pathetically tries to turn back the power he has unwittingly released and afterwards when watching the footage itself. "He used us for dupes, man," says a Hell's Angel at one point. But who duped whom? To lead the best hard rock band of his generation was never a matter of just being a singer and musician. He found himself leading millions and he couldn't do it without stumbling because he refused to compromise either himself or them.

The movie, the product of a team of cameramen, takes no sides in the matter. Its handling of the music is as good as anything in "Woodstock," though the general effect of the editing is scrappier if less glib. You can't say much more without entering into argument that's not the business of a film critic. Go and see it, and then catch up with "Performance."

Congratulations to Contemporary Films, who run the Paris Cinema in Kensington, for having the guts to bid days for their sort of business to launch into another cinema, the Venus, off Kentish Town Road, NW 1. This gives North Londoners an increased chance to see some of the better foreign films, with late night screenings and programmes as an additional attraction. They start with Juraj Herz's *The Cremator*, made in Czechoslovakia in 1965 just before the Russian tanks came in. Its theme, how the pressure of circumstances and the influence of rigid ideology can turn a mild-mannered monster, seems singularly appropriate now.

Herz, co-director of "Shop on the High Street," traces the story of the oligarchic manager of a crematorium who joins the Czech Nazis before the Second World War and finds himself corrupted enough to dispose of his Jewish wife. He is played, and quite brilliantly, by Rudolf Hrusínský, a great deal of a man whose presence alone rivets attention. Hrusínský gives him the gentlest touch of evil from the start so that we can see very clearly exactly how his putative friends are able to fill the ground. There are other good performances, notably from Jiri Menzel himself as a new-boy assistant. But it is Hrusínský who holds the centre firm throughout.

The film is made with an almost obsessive imagination, so that it be-



a still from 'The Cremator'

Sympathy for the devil

new films reviewed by Derek Malcolm

comes a tour de force whose fantasy elements you either accept or not, according to temperament. It hammers its sticky message home with a relentless which some may find heavy-handed and a trifle naive. But it does provide a portrait of a certain type of society, full of little men squirming for a place in the sun, that strikes closer to home than Czechoslovakia. It is also made with a fair and passion we haven't seen for some time from that artistically beleaguered corner of the world.

On a Clear Day You Can See Forever (Dominion) is a cinematic re-hash by Vincente Minnelli of the Broadway musical about a Regency beauty reincarnated into a kooky young New Yorker whose past is delved into by a love-lorn professor of psychiatry. The professor, a hypnotist, falls only for what she was, attempting an uncomfortable sort of Higgins act on what she is. And if that's as clear as mud, all I can say is that the day Barbra Streisand and Yves Montand signed for the movie must have been even murkier. It's terrible.

Dully directed by Minnelli, who seems to have left his stylish MGM days far behind him, it has all the vices and precious few of the virtues of the sort of movie musical most of us outgrew a decade ago. The story is daft as butter, the lyrics (Alan Jay Lerner) empty and meaningless and the music (Burton Lane) schmaltzy but insu-

ciently so to be whole-hearted. Added to that, I can't recall Yves Montand putting on the Gallic charm quite so desolately nor Miss Streisand appearing so mannered, as if half-remembering a performance that worked well enough in the theatre. She has a genius of a sort but when it's overblown like this it appears positively gnomish.

Still, I'm sure many will enjoy themselves much better, though be warned that Jack Nicholson's part has been cut in twain and poor John Le Mesurier appears only on the cast list. Perhaps they were both a little too good to be true.

A Boy Named Charlie Brown (Cinecena) didn't please me half as much as the cartoon, largely because the Schulz strip is as splendidly tactless as the film is insistently garrulous. The animation, directed by Bill Melendez, is excellent, but the general effect of his work is disastrously softened by a ghastly theme song sung by Rod McKuen and a general musical score that sounds as if tacked on from the Tom and Jerry odyssey.

Supporters of Charlie, Snoopy, Linus and Co. can, however, be assured that they are not actively mismanaged and that the episode in which Linus loses his security blanket is done with an artifice that spills over into art. Schulz himself wrote the script and thus must take some of the blame for doing less by the chapter than he usually achieves

in a couple of abbreviated sentences. Feiffer, of course, has the same trouble.

Lovers of soul shouldn't miss It's Your Thing at the Cameo Victoria. This is a record of performances in concert by such as Ike and Tina Turner, the Isley Brothers, the Edwin Hawkins Singers, Mavis Mabley and Judy White. Mike Gargiulo directs rather freely, but it's the music that matters.

Finally, two films ripe for children's holds shortly on general release. Ralph Nelson, anxious to defuse himself after "Soldier Blue," has made Flight of the Doves, about two waifs (Jack Wild and Helen Raye) who escape from wicked stepfather (William Rushton, not very good at being unkind) to Ireland. They are pursued through every cliché by him and a dotty impersonator (Ron Moody, very bad at being good), each after a legacy meant for the kids.

The Disney factory's latest, to be coupled with the old ("Living Desert"), is Million Dollar Duck. It lays golden eggs, thus shoring up the finances of an impecunious all-American family. There's a good chase scene but the characters are hell and the rest reminded me, goodness knows why, of the anxious father who rang up the maternity home, got Lord's instead and was told: "They're all out now. The last two were ducks."



THE PROMS

Christopher Ford

Mahler

COLIN DAVIS, splendid Berlioz conductor that he is, doesn't immediately strike one as an innate Mahlerian in the Bernstein mould, but he has been giving himself and his admirers from under a short, sharp course of Mahler none the less: the massive eighth symphony on Friday, and on Tuesday, so soon, the much more introspective and characteristic "Das Lied von der Erde"—thus boxing Mahler's musical compass, so to say. Anyone with a ha'porth of music in him would jump at the chance of doing the symphony of course; one doesn't accuse Davis of mere self-gratification by saying he seemed more at home with the great song-cycle.

A suspicion of inflexibility, of over-literalness, had almost gone, along with the earlier work's problems of ensemble. Perhaps "resolute" was the word for George Shirley struggling as ever to master the weight of orchestration in the first movement of "Das Lied" (the radio balance, as ever, was perfect); but the work came to light and life as Yvonne Minton projected the mezzo soprano's passionate, breath-taking outburst of "Sonnen der Liebe" towards the end of her first song. Odd how British women have for so long excelled in this work: once Kathleen Ferrier, pre-eminently Janet Baker, and now Yvonne Minton competing at the highest and most moving level. With singing like that it's hard for even such an admirable tenor not to be upstaged.

In the funeral march of the last song the BBC Symphony Orchestra was inspired, by soloist and conductor alike, I suspect, to wonderfully Mahlerian tone, so bleak yet so strangely rich, with some particularly mordant horn playing; and Miss Minton soared to a final nostalgia hard to bear.

Overtures are nowadays rather out of fashion; but the Proms still need something to let latecomers clear their lungs, for which early Mozart symphonies should be a handy. No. 26 in E flat (K.184) did duty most pleasantly on this occasion. It's really an overture anyway, with just three linked, contrasted sections lasting ten minutes in all, but thoughts of a lightweight first half were banished by the 25-year-old Bulgarian violinist, Vladimir Milanov's reading of the Mendelssohn E minor concerto. Sometimes she seemed to be plumb for depths that simply aren't there, but the concerto as she played it held the attention throughout—it doesn't always—she revealed a refined, flexible tone, she lifted radiantly to the high E near the end.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Michael McNay

Stanley Morison

STANLEY MORISON was a self-made man; even the legend was to some extent self-made. To the extent that the exhibition at the British Museum does not attempt to sort out fact from fiction, it is an expert piece of hagiography. But if he was not quite the Marx of the revolution in typography, he was the Lenin, guiding it and using his huge powers of exposition and persuasion to push through change.

The exhibition is compact and brilliantly arranged, and gives a fairly rounded picture of the man while doing less than justice to his associates (it credits Morison with having a new sans serif masthead cut for the "Daily Worker" in the thirties, for instance, but fails to mention that it was Eric Gill who did the work).

When Morison was born, William Morris's Kelmscott Press had re-created interest in fine printing among the owners of private presses, but the greater world of book publishing and jobbing printing was ailing. Type faces were, you might say, characterless. Books were criss-crossed, cramped, and confined in mean designs. Morison brought the vast experience of his study in the British Museum to bear on the subject, and helped to push the Monotype Corporation into cutting new faces derived from the old masters.

Tronically, the achievement he is best known for—persuading a specially designed type face (Times Roman)—may not last much longer. Alan Hutt has pointed out that it was designed for more leisurely days, when the paper and had smaller runs. Today, runs of about 350,000 are inimical to the qualities of Times Roman, and it prints greish and undistinguished. Morison himself did not think the face well-adapted to book printing; nowadays it is growing in popularity for that and diminishing in usefulness as a newspaper face.

CAMBRIDGE

Michael Grosvenor Myer

Winter's Tale

IN PAUL MURRAY'S Cambridge Festival production of *The Winter's Tale* for the University Actors at the Arts Theatre, the slowness of the action contrasts with the speed at

which most of the verse is gabbled. The director claims to have "replaced the Elizabethan setting with the stark reality of the late 19th century East European state." What we see, however, are some static young gentlemen in stage uniforms which could do with a press, speaking Shakespearean lines with a woodenness presumably intended to represent a military stiff upper lip. The ultra-slowness of the Bohemian scenes might have had some point if contrasted with the Sicilian pastoralists; but the shepherds are peculiarly genteel and bourgeois, choosing for some reason a terrace café in a seaside resort for their shearing feast.

The production comes to life intermittently especially in the trial scene, where Sarah Dunant cleverly suggests the hysteria showing through Hermione's efforts at self-control. Andrew Charles Nicholl (Autolykus), Andrew Hinton (Leontes), and Christopher Gairdner (Paulina) also occasionally show enough technique to overcome the obstacles of a misconceived production.

NEWCASTLE

William Varley

Art Spectrum

I DIDN'T see Art Spectrum North when it opened at Leeds but at the risk of appearing to join a critical bandwagon must, on the evidence of its Newcastle location, reluctantly confirm Merete Bates's misgivings about it. Reluctantly, because the principle behind it is a good one. Art Spectrum North, you may recall, is one of seven exhibitions sponsored by the "Arts Council" which aim to show the "best creative work of any kind" being produced in the regions. Fine. But even ignoring the denied egos of those artists who resented their work being vetted by the selectors, some more leisurely and thorough mode of selection might have resulted in a better show.

Still, the Laing Art Gallery's facilities have been thoughtfully used to present the work of some artists to probably better advantage than at Leeds. Li Yuan-chia, for example, has a room to himself which he has transformed into a small, unmistakably oriental, "court" of "points," "lights," and sounds, while John Fox's tableau is dramatically placed on a podium. In it three larger-than-life astronauts beneath a canopy of shredded rags survey the silvered junk of a napalm attack. Its sentiment is unimpeachable and I quite like its "aesthetics of filth," but I have seen more imaginative protest pieces. Likewise the concentration upon "works of creative imagination" rather than "evident visible beauty" admits informal demonstrations of creativity such as Fred Brookes's "Catastrophic Cathemery": debris of the artist's domestic life (presumably) selectively presented in plastic bags suspended from the gallery wall.

Would it be wrong in thinking that the very informality of this type of work gives it a spurious energy which tends to make resolved art look rather staid? Depends upon what you mean by "resolved," I suppose, though Keith Milow's excellent, overlapped, translucent triangles and Colin Finn's yellow cloth sculpture would serve as examples. Other interesting works include Sally Parkin's staccato sequences like stills of a disturbing dream, Sean Scully's grim paintings which look a knockout on its black wall, and Derwent Wise's relief, although generally, there is the inescapable impression that Northern artists are represented but not necessarily by their best work.

NOTTINGHAM

Myfanwy Kitchen

Labyrinth

THERE IS NOTHING so real as emotion—terror, for example. The deliberate act of art and not the unadvisedness of life or nature, in the Midland Group Gallery's part of Nottingham Festival. It is made five artists, collectively — S. Cornock, Dawson, Heston and Smith. It functions by cutting a person out from everything familiar. One is lured into a maze of walk-out, unable to get out at will, generate only seeing a lifesize reflection of self.

It is an exhibition in two venues the ground floor gallery and the top gallery. Both are constructed in the same way. Many black class-abreast are strung vertically. A tough reflecting surface is stretched over one to another, making the maze a well-proportioned thing. The floor labyrinth is lit by a hazy light. The technical ingenuity is in the labyrinth, which is complete. The evidence of all this involved and the ideas reflects another exhibition in the foyer, a psychiatricist had to a exhibition as safe, so did a brigade. To these artists, construction and environment long to bring people back to believing modern technology. material of contemporary art.

Some of these notices late editions of yesterday

EVERY SUMMER we went to Cornwall. Somewhere after Exeter the rails began to beat out the tune of one of Sullivan's patter songs. Once begun, it wouldn't stop until the train slowed down for Plymouth (North Road) where distraction waited. On the platform, an old family friend was always waiting, and we hastily exchanged the year's news during the ten minutes' stop (we never saw her again till next August).

Today the rails are welded and no longer play Sullivan. I remember the tune but, as usual, not the words. We had the records of all of them; but as we listened, the words became so familiar as to lose all meaning. The music stayed on, and continued to make sense. I frequented bandstands, and "Take a pair of sparkling eyes" became for me a cornet solo, expressively vibrating, with a sympathetic tightening of the stomach muscles as the player reached up for the last top note. Later on, my first cello teacher, who was an old theatre player, used to pick up orchestras for G and S amateur productions all over Fenland, and I found myself getting an orchestra-boys view of the opera in various unlikely places—finding out that March was not just a railway junction, but a railway junction with a Gilbert and Sullivan Society. Conductors helped or hindered—the most efficient of all was a bishop's son—the producer was always a retired Savoyard chorusman, who reproduced the exact business as he'd always known it. Scenery and costumes—hired, fired, but authentic—never varied either so that the stage rapidly became invisible, at least till something went wrong.

I came back to Sullivan in the early war years, when I signed the first contract of my life, to play for the D'Oyly Carte company in, I think, 1941. The company toured an orchestra of seven—leader, viola, four woodwind principals and horn. The names of these players don't appear in the huge book of D'Oyly Carte casts, which is a pity, as they gave much character to the performances. Every night the parts were taken away and locked up, for fear of copyright thieves. Isidore Godfrey conducted, not from full score, but from piano score—which he never looked at, knowing not only every note of every part, but every place where a player had ever been known to miss an entry. He was like Henry Wood in that, if you watched him, you couldn't come in wrong. Those pick-up wartime orchestras must have caused him much anguish—during my time with the company, I never heard the little bassoon lead in "Three Little Maids" played adequately.

When we came to London, we benefited from the deputy system. Many of the finest players were in Guards and RAF bands, and turned up from time to time. I still remember the first time I heard Richard Walton play the trumpet (originally cornet) solo in "Pirates" Overture, with true aristocratic refinement of tone and dead steady. On the whole, Sullivan played safe—only flute, oboe, clarinet and trumpet ever take extended solos. One of his biographers has reproved him for

The D'Oyly Carte Company opened its Gilbert and Sullivan season at the Royal Festival Hall last night. Here HUGO COLE looks nostalgically back at his years with Sullivan's music

Sullivan without Gilbert



RICHARD WALTON

lack of enterprise in use of horns (except in "Patience" the horns hardly ever do more than sustain harmony or provide offbeat rhythm); but Sullivan knew his theatre orchestra—in the 1890s, there were up to five touring companies on the roads, and probably that number of trustworthy horn

players in the country—who wouldn't have been available to tour Bideford, Barnstaple, Tiverton, Cirencester, Stroud, . . .

Of course there are perfunctory places, and many of them, in Sullivan operas. The sustained and brilliant invention of the Finale to Act I of

"Gondoliers" is the exception, not the rule. The orchestration often reflects the tearing haste with which the operas were orchestrated, with pages and pages of primitive Rossini-like guitar accompaniments (as in the "Barber of Seville," there are often more abbreviation and repeat signs than notes). Yet every now and then, something happens that reveals mastery and poetic imagination at the highest level: Schubert would have been glad to have thought of the intertwining woodwind voices in "The sun whose rays are all ablaze." Shaw was quite right to point out that Sullivan's accompaniments are often on the plane of Mozart's to "Soave sia il vento" in "Così" and the entry of the gardener in "Figaro."

The music is at its best, too, when he isn't trying too hard. We should really be grateful to the organist who praised the little boy's anthem, said that perhaps he would write an oratorio one day, and said too that there was something higher to attend to. Sullivan went on attending to the needs of his higher self, producing blameless but forgettable major works (the nearly set "Gerontius"), successfully channelling off his higher aspirations, relieving himself of the need to put them into the operas. Never, till Yeomen of the Guard, did the music get above Gilbert's level. Sullivan's words too often do. Pretentious comic opera can be embarrassing. Edward German's scores are more sympathetic, far more carefully worked; he seems to be telling us the whole time that he is worthy of the music. D'Oyly Carte culture is all very well—but Nikisch and Walter didn't conduct "Mikado" because of the quotation from a Bach organ fugue, but because the music is individual and inventive, perfectly adapted for its purpose. Doretti of cultured composers could have written the fugato and the "Tristan" parody in "Iolanthe," only one the "March of the Peers."

Sullivan's music entered my system so early that I can't judge it dispassionately. Even the ancient-and-modern unaccompanied parsons in the operas have a period charm for me. I wish I could feel the same about Gilbert's libretti, and the way they are put over today. In fact, the most conventional D'Oyly Carte productions are not entirely tradition-bound. When I saw their Princess Ida a year and a half ago, I presumed that it must have remained utterly unchanged since Gilbert's day; but in fact their present version dates from 1954; when first put on, it scandalised many of the Faithful with its eccentricities; one critic called it "Swan Lake gone wrong." (It is odd that we tend to blame the company for maintaining the stage traditions, while we applaud high authenticity in musical matters, crying out when a second bassoon is omitted.) Today, the company, whatever they do or don't do to Gilbert's plots, do well by the orchestra, at any rate for the London seasons. If you have had enough of Gilbert, you can still go along to Festival Hall, close your eyes, and imagine the whole thing in Italian.

July 1971

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Ungaro kicks convention · Soprano solo



PARIS AUTUMN COLLECTIONS 1971

GUY LAROCHE (left): mustard wool tweed suit with very long jacket; turban hat trimmed with tortoiseshell.

GIVENCHY: (far right): suit in red, orange and grey Garigue wool tweed; fringed skirt and broad scarf with pocket in it; red polo neck sweater, grey suede trilby hat, gloves, and belt.

UNGARO (right): flower printed dress on dark blue ground, bound with red braid; wrap-around overjacket, black with red spot; red neck tie, red stockings, black shoes with red spots.

report by Alison Adburgham

sketch by May Routh

photographs by Chris Moore



THERE IS NO POINT in arguing who was first—England or France—with the mixing and non-mixing of prints, and with the layering of clothes upon clothes, of short sleeves over long sleeves, of sleeveless coats over tunics. Certainly it has been practised in England and on the Left Bank boutiques for at least a year; and equally certainly Ungaro was at it in his autumn 1970 collection. What is worth saying is that the collection Ungaro showed yesterday brought the mixing and non-mixing, the layering of one garment over another, to a fine art.

It is not possible to show in black and white pictures, nor describe in black and white words, how unexpected and yet how subtle his colour and pattern contrasts are. They are totally unorthodox. But Ungaro, doing his own thing, makes the most eccentric things seem right. Working with vivid colours and emphatic prints, he never puts a colour wrong, never a pattern out of place, not one juxtaposition out of position. Indeed, this Ungaro collection

is what one has hoped for in vain these past years—a collection by a young, fresh-thinking, individually-minded designer, expressed in an entirely modern way, with no looking back to past periods. Add to this sureness of taste, and haute couture techniques, and here is something to rejoice about.

This autumn 1971 collection includes many things that are, to put it mildly, unconventional—knitted wool maillet, light swim suits but with sleeves, worn under short-sleeved jackets or tunics, with thick knit stockings and boots. A yellow suede short-sleeved tunic dress has a short pleated skirt and is worn over flower printed chiffon blouse and with thick yellow stockings and yellow mid-calf boots.

It sounds a bit bizarre, but it looked entirely right. Only right for the young, of course, but there were many outfits without age limit—beautiful coats, and beautiful silk dresses, entirely simple except for the deployment of contrasting prints, or of prints almost the same but with subtle differences. There are some stunning trouser

suits, most of them with waistcoats. A black velvet evening trouser suit had a striped black and white waistcoat, and blouse in different stripe, tie in another.

GUY LAROCHE is, like Ungaro, one of the younger designers; and he also showed an excellent collection. It had a recurring feature that he calls a "farmer-coat": it is really a sophisticated version of an agricultural smock, but not so bunched by a long chalk. This "farmer-coat" appeared in all kinds of fabrics from brilliant-coloured vinyl or in check tweeds for the country to crepe-satin for evening with crepe-satin trousers and chiffon blouses. There was even a farmer-coat in black diamond mink, worn over a slinky black cire femme fatale dress.

Also recurring throughout the collection were gaiters. These, in fabrics to match the farmer-coats, went over the instep in conventional gaiter manner, and moulded the leg narrowly up and over the knees. What happened far above the knee was not visible;

but at a guess they could have been all-in-one gaitered tights.

CHANEL, as we predicted at the beginning of this week, remains Chanel. The new designer, Gaston Berthelot, is playing himself in tactfully—not overstepping his title as "directeur artistique" of Chanel's team of four "premiers d'atelier". The collection has the familiar suits in loosely woven textured tweeds, many in random checks. They have the same easy jackets, and pleated or wrap skirts, just covering the knee. Colours are soft, with shades of beige predominating.

There are the same white collars and cuffs, but just one new touch is given, a nod to current Left Bank fashion. This is a little scoop-necked chemise vest worn over the traditional shirt blouses. Not, as in boutique land, a contrasting vest in bright stripes or patterns, but a vest blending elegantly with the colour of the suit. No trousers; but black velvet evening suits, jacket and skirt with white satin shirt blouses—classic Chanel.

Funny girl auf Naxos

Christopher Ford interviews Sylvia Geszty, the toast of Glyndebourne, who tomorrow gives her last performance of the season as Zerbinetta in Strauss's 'Ariadne auf Naxos'



Sylvia Geszty as Rosine in 'The Barber of Seville'

THE DAYS OF the fat and fiftyish Mimi, visibly dying of anything but consumption, are now far behind us. But it's still an experience to find an opera star—a real-life prima donna, no less—quite as attractive and approachable, as small and slick, as Sylvia Geszty. Because she finally left Germany only last year we have heard less of her in her mid-thirties than we otherwise might have done; when she gives her sixteenth and last performance as Zerbinetta in Strauss's 'Ariadne auf Naxos' tomorrow at Glyndebourne she surely have proved the outstanding cress of the season there, a real little w-stopper and loaded with praise.

She sits in a Sussex garden in bright rain, in sunglasses and hot-pants, and what she calls "smoke tea" (which sounds somewhat stoning but actually just the China sort) and "sardine snacks" that hint at her garian origins. She holds every attention, oh yes, but you pinch yourself to remember you're supposed to be talking seriously about opera. Husband, a quiet, friendly man himself a pianist and répétiteur, attentively. Her young son about playing football, which nations, and divides them, on opera can never approach.

English is of the Common variety. You find yourself picking words for her, nodding, ja, ja. What am I? "I have found here at Glyndebourne the atmosphere so good, so much like a home." (We chuck it about a bit and family, and decide on:) "But Zerbinetta is a most charming role. In Italian opera if I feel like it, I leave out the 'trials', but Zerbinetta you can't do; ach, ja, swindle it..."

She stayed in her native Budapest until 1961. "But the opera in Budapest was no place for me. There were 60 sopranos, the old singer has the contract and so no place for the young." In 1960 she won third prize in the Schumann festival in East Berlin and moved to the opera house there the following year, but not until 1967 did the British public really hear of her when she sang her most familiar role, the Queen of the Night in 'The Magic Flute', at Covent Garden.

Georg Solti read a piece about her in a magazine and sent someone to Frankfurt, where she was then singing for the first time outside the East, to listen. Reports were better than good. Yet it must have been a traumatic time, getting used to the different cultural atmosphere of the West in general and then London in particular. "I didn't know how difficult this is, to sing in another country. I didn't know nothing—I didn't know about publicity and such things. And Solti, he is Hungarian, too, but he didn't speak with me Hungarian, only German. Only one time, after the first stage rehearsal, it was good, and now, he told me, we can speak Hungarian also."

'We lost everything only our car we had'

All the time she could travel freely, but it was not necessarily the same for her family. Last year, when they drove to the Salzburg Festival, she was told at the border that since her son was then seven it would be the last time he could go along with her without special permit. They never went back. "We lost everything, only our car we had. But now we have bought a house in Hamburg. It will be ready at the end of August, so we have a home again."

She is not too bothered at having to restart, if not at the bottom of the ladder, then at least in the middle, so far as a Western career is concerned. "It is different, but, was ist das? As a

human I'm very content now to sing, to make a career here. I love opera: you know, I can sing Bach but first I'm a player, I need the stage, I need the dress. If you are very good in the East you will be a star, but not here—there are very many roles." She has in fact 12 parts in her repertoire at the moment ("and in many languages") though none of them is modern.

"If a singer is changing always, the modern or the bel canto, either/or"—she rocks side-to-side like a demented scales of justice—"I'm bel canto, Mozart, I don't like to sing modern music. I sang in an opera by Paul Dessau, I recorded lieder by him; I learned one sheet of music and then I got to the second and forgot the first. I learn very easy and I forget very easy."

Gilda in 'Rigoletto' now seems to be her favourite role. "It's very good to sing, it's not difficult." She likes Zerbinetta ("Because I'm a funny girl") but she has moods about the wild old Queen of the Night. "Not one woman was born for this role. The Queen of the Night was an unreal person. You have to be a Kirsten Flagstad, but the top notes she hasn't. It's hard to imagine a soprano more different, though rather surprisingly Miss Geszty is going to sing in Mahler's second symphony under Kempe in Munich and Salzburg later this year. "Because the money is good"—which sounds, the way she says it, less blatant than it reads. Her next operatic visit to Britain will be as Constanze in Glyndebourne's 'Il Seraglio' next year. Seats, I fancy, will be hard to come by.

The big black Mercedes with the Hamburg registration parked in the narrow street of a village near Eastbourne, where Glyndebourne have borrowed a split-level house for her while the owner is on holiday, seems to signify one stage in the process of Westernisation. Her son she sends to the English school in Hamburg. There's a limit, though, to how closely she's prepared to explore the country yet. "Walking, me? No, no, no, even to the neighbour I go in my car. But I like shopping if I have time. I spend so many money." Then, she'll earn so many.

TRADITIONALLY, to be illegitimate has been regarded as a handicap in life. Many people condemn, even today, the idea of letting a child grow up "with such a disadvantage." When you ask them what they mean by this in more precise terms they will usually refer to the pity of having only one parent instead of the ideal two, but—significantly—this factor is not invoked in the case of a recently widowed woman hearing a child.

Adults who, today, are still convinced that to be born out of wedlock is in itself a terrible fate, on the basis of their own experiences, are speaking in the context of past social conditions, not present ones. It may well have been true a generation or two ago that the bastard child and his mother were shunned and jeered at; it is hardly the case today. Our society has found other scapegoats (mainly black ones) for its uncharitable impulses, people are more inclined to pride themselves on their tolerance than on their unbending virtue, and anyway the girl who has "fallen" (to use an obsolete word) is no longer constrained by sheer necessity to go on living in a small community where tongues wag. She can always bring her child to the big city; to a job and a nursery or baby-minder all day and a tatty bed-sitter at evenings and weekends, where the risk is not that people will point their fingers at her but that no one will notice her at all.

Yet old attitudes of punitive disapproval die hard, or, rather, change their spots without changing their essential nature. Social workers themselves are still, sometimes, guilty of this, conceiving a girl and her child as not fit to be mothers' reaction under a modern veneer of Freud-orientated concern for the child's psychological development. In particular, the suggestion that any "responsible" unmarried mother "ought" to think of adoption rather than of going it alone needs careful scrutiny. Does anyone take it upon themselves to suggest to a deserted, equally unsupported but officially married mother that she "ought" to give her child away? Of course they don't; such a suggestion would be considered callous, and she herself may be "lough" (in "lough" if she suggests it. Yet in real terms, the situation of the two women may be identical, even emotionally.

We should not continue to talk darkly of the "handicap" of fatherlessness, without analysing what extent the handicap might disappear if unmarried mothers were helped more in practical ways rather than being left to drift in a subculture of poverty. Even the supposed social "stigma" still attached to irregular birth might turn out to be miraculously soluble in hard cash. For more money means not just a better home, more toys and treats. It can mean a transformed social status, a chance for the lone mother, and hence her child, to take their places in the community on equal terms with the rest of us.

A certain amount has been written recently about the plight of the married but deserted mother whose husband welves on the maintenance, and her need to have the payments underwritten by the State. Certainly the problem of this group of mothers is a real one and one which admits of no simple solution. But equally real is the problem of the mother who has never been married and who may very well (for a variety of reasons) never have "named" the father of her child or children.

For this group no campaign—and there are several afoot—aimed at screwing money out of the reluctant father will be of any use, yet these children too have to be housed, clothed, fed, brought up with all that that ought to entail. Their needs are exactly the same as those of the children whose

GILLIAN TINDALL on the problems of fatherless families

The wrong side of the sheets

widowed mother has an Army pension for life, or the ones whose mother can count on £15 a week from her estranged but comfortably off husband. Still more to the point, her own needs are the same.

"No one actually starves." No. But supplementary benefit, being intended to relieve immediate need only, is promptly docked if things show signs of taking a more prosperous turn. This tends to mean that a mother without a man to support her cannot improve her situation by her own efforts without imperiling the dole on which she has been counting, and so ending up worse off. To go out to work in itself costs money—in fares, in clothes, in lunches, most of all in day-care for the children. A mother who could earn, say, £14 a week, but will lose some or all of her social security benefit if she does, will find she can, in fact, only manage to live by not working, going on the Assistance, and existing minimally within that.

Before the Maternal Love lobby began murmuring how much better this is both for her and the children, it might perhaps be wise for them to try imagining what it must be like to be a woman without a man, living with a child or children in one or two rooms in a cheap (and therefore rundown) neighbourhood, without the outside contacts and, above all, the sense of identity which a job, however tenuous, would bring, and without the possibility of improving the quality of her life by her own efforts.

She may hesitate even to direct these efforts towards finding another mate, since, if one begins to look too interested, the State will assume that he is sleeping with her and therefore—by a splendid Victorian non-sequitur—that he must be contributing to the support of her existing children, and so they needn't. Yet fatherless children need uncle-fathers more than most? Campaigns to get better provisions for the day-care of fatherless children of all kinds (most nurseries, after-school play centres, etc.) have been consistently bedevilled by the moralist's image of Mother's Duty lying in the home, without regard to what "home" may mean or to the facts of day-to-day living.

One says "fatherless children of all kinds" since traditionally the law distinguishes the legitimate from the illegitimate, the orphaned from the deserted, the children of dead soldiers from those of dead lorry-drivers, or again dead burglars. But really there is only one kind: a child without an operative father, who therefore needs, quite simply, that some other financial provision should be made for him. It is seven years now since Margaret Wynn suggested (in "Fatherless Families") that a basic Fatherless Child's Allowance should be instituted, payable by the State irrespective of the reason for the father's absence or of the mother's other resources. Her ideas received support in many quarters, but so far no legislation has followed in this country, though the setting up of the Finer Commission currently inquiring into "Single Parent Families" (with no invidious distinctions) seems a hopeful step.

Meanwhile the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child

are moving towards the idea that they should change their name and broaden their charter to include all mothers alone. Indeed at their foundation in 1918 they wanted to do just that, but were deterred by two things: lack of funds, and a belief that the thousands of widowed mothers of the war would draw their skirts aside and say "No, thank you." If invited to apply to an organisation also helping Those Girls. It is now felt that the second consideration has ceased to exist—or that at any rate it isn't tight to— and that the interests of the unmarried group are not best served by an organisation which explicitly singles them out.

The first problem still remains. The NCUMC is chronically short of funds and will, if it does expand its services, need a great deal more. The committee hope that by the time of extension help to the traditionally "respectable" they will appeal to more supporters. With this in mind it would be wise to have the word "Fatherless," with its train of emotional and biblical associations, in the new title. But says everyone, what about the fathers?

Fathers are an embarrassment to the Council in several ways—and that isn't meant as a joke. Apart from the traditional, shadowy image of the man "getting off scot free," on the run from his maintenance order, what about the father who actually wants to take an interest? If the hoped-for Fatherless Child's Allowance does become law, won't this in practice remove the burden of father-chasing from the mothers to the State, who, presumably, will want to reclaim at least a part of what they pay out, and therefore put more pressure on mothers to game the man? This apparently happens in Norway and Denmark, who already have such an allowance. Is this a good thing?

Why, in fact, do so very few British unmarried mothers even apply for maintenance? Is this just related to pessimism about the prospect of getting anything, or is it something more? An official status for illegitimate fathers might be considered to bring certain rights in its train and this is the last thing some mothers would want. There seems no reason why the position of the unmarried but named father should not be, legally and socially, very similar to that of the divorced father with access to the child. Socially and psychologically, if not materially, the child would be likely to gain by such an arrangement. But, like some divorced mothers, some unmarried ones might find it creates its own problems.

And what about the motherless families—lone fathers coping with the children and the chores? They have their needs too, says everyone, and to bring them into a picture which otherwise threatens to be oppressively feminine. But the number of lone fathers is tiny by comparison, and, brighter both financially and socially. Statistically the majority of lone mothers in the over-25 age group will not marry (or remarry, as the case may be), but it is rare indeed for a father another mate. This is just one of those basic unfairnesses of life which no amount of Women's Libbing will alter.

Europe's 'New Frontier'

Labour at least has not burned its last boat, though it has left itself only a leaky one with which to escape. The National Executive's resolution yesterday does not turn its back on Europe: it rejects the terms negotiated by the Conservative Government but leaves open the possibility of renewed negotiations later. That, though, is a forlorn hope. There will be no later chance. If a British veto were to be substituted for a French veto, the Europeans would not have much incentive to restart the whole laborious process of negotiation this side of 1980 at the earliest. And Labour itself, even if back in office, would be unlikely to leap again at a fence it has so publicly refused.

The reality, however, will almost certainly be quite different. Britain will enter Europe in 1973, in spite of Labour's reluctance. There will be a general election in 1974 or 1975. Labour could then be called on to choose between making the best of being in the Market and trying to come out. So far, fortunately, it has refrained from any commitment on what it would do. In its present mood, any decision now would probably be one that it must regret later.

Yesterday's resolution is directed against the terms and against the Government. It includes the well worn call for a general election. If this were truly intended as a means of democratic decision on Europe — the nation's choice being of greater magnitude than any since 1939 — then the demand would have force. But the drive behind the demand is political rather than constitutional. Labour sees a chance of getting the Government out, at a time when it is unpopular, and this weighs as much in its mind as the European issue. To get the Government out is a proper political aim; but the Prime Minister is about as likely to offer a general election this autumn as he is to ram the royal yacht at Cowes next week. He knows that an election could not be fought solely or primarily on the European issue, so he will

have no difficulty resisting the demand. And in insisting that the decision shall be taken through Parliament he is simply following the orthodox British precedents.

As to the terms, the conflict is now familiar. The Labour Ministers directly responsible, apart from Mr Wilson, believe that a Labour Government would have recommended these terms. Like Mr Heath, Mr Wilson would have had to do a deal with President Pompidou. Having done it — probably on lines parallel with Mr Heath's — he would have held it up as an achievement. He might have asked for greater precision on New Zealand, sugar, or farm policy, but he would then have had to yield on something else. Much remains to be settled after British entry, but if Labour were to win office in 1974 or 1975 it would take over early in the transition. For any British Government, influence inside the Community is the way to improve the terms, the European climate, the farming and food policies, and the way Europe works.

The fundamental question remains: is the EEC the kind of economic and political grouping that we want to join? Shall we be better off, more secure, and better able to influence world events inside or outside it? The enlarged Community will be a new animal, not just a continuation of the Six. The centre of gravity will shift northwards, not just because of Britain but with Denmark, Ireland, and perhaps Norway entering. The outlook must be more maritime, less Continental. The institutions will change, too. The prolonged deadlocks, the nineteenth-century diplomatic wrangling, the lack of common initiatives: all this is expected to alter. That is why many Europeans welcome Britain's coming. Enlargement of the Community is, in "Le Monde's" phrase, to be Europe's "New Frontier." Britain will be more deserving of the confidence that the Six now show in us if, by 1974, Labour has reconciled itself to sharing in the enterprise.

Defenders of the rates

Far, far better is the tax that you know than the tax that you don't. That is the spirit pervading the Government's "Green Paper" on the future of local government finance. It is published as a basis for discussion, but there is no great pretence at impartial presentation of alternative or additional options to the rates. Indeed, for the ordinary reader an otherwise rather dry subject acquires a certain jollity, not to say hilarity, as each possible new local government tax is put up for inspection, only to be ground into the dust. It is all done with that intellectual relish which has led critics to complain that the professional instinct of a civil servant is first and foremost to demonstrate how every bright new idea is impracticable or undesirable or both. Somewhere in Whitehall there must be a pokerwork plaque proclaiming the philosophy of Montaigne: "There is in public affairs no state so bad, provided it has age and stability on its side, that it is not preferable to change and disturbance."

Of course, one must concede the Green Paper's point (made in the course of disposing of the idea of a surcharge to be levied on non-householders) that "it is not as simple as it seems." Nor, one must add, is it as impossible as it is made to appear. Other countries operate a variety of local taxes—some forms of local income tax, some sales taxes, some duties on motor vehicles, and so on. These are examined more fully and helpfully in a recent Fabian pamphlet called "New revenues for local government" (Research Series No. 285) than in the

Green Paper. One thing that comes out most clearly is that the Treasury certainly knows what side it is on—its own. A great deal is made of the need to control local government expenditure as part of the management of the economy. Admittedly this is a solid point. Local authorities account for nearly one third of all public expenditure. Runaway local authority expenditure, whether current or capital, could therefore be a dangerously inflationary influence. Yet experience shows that local authorities are at least as cautious as central government in raising their expenditure, particularly when it falls on the local ratepayer.

Everyone agrees, in theory at least, that local government ought to be made more self-reliant and therefore more responsible by being given greater control of its own expenditure, and that must imply greater scope for raising its own revenues, which in turn must mean the introduction of some new local taxes to augment the rates. The local authority associations, which are hardly given to subversive ideas, were expressing their disappointment after the Green Paper appeared yesterday. There is little to show that the research undertaken in the past few years into possible new sources of local government revenue by the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants has made much impact in the central government departments. The debate, however, in a sense is only just beginning. But Whitehall's damply conservative text provides a warning that the would-be reformers cannot risk letting the argument go by default.

Mr Vorster's police at large

The South African regime is embarking on a new season of trials. On Monday the Dean of Johannesburg goes on trial in Pretoria, and on the same day in Pietermaritzburg fourteen non-whites will take the stand. All are charged under the notorious Terrorism Act, which has been repeatedly denounced by the International Commission of Jurists. Now comes the news that Mr Benjamin Pogrodin, the night editor of the "Rand Daily Mail," is also to be tried on a lesser charge under the Suppression of Communism Act.

This new wave of repression is disturbing on a number of grounds. It shows what extensive use the regime is prepared to make of its powers under the Terrorism Act. It also shows, equally disturbingly, how ruthless the South African security police are prepared to be in operating outside their own soil. Mr Vorster's new "outward-looking" policy is spreading to the operations of his police, and Britain is one place where they are operating.

The proof of this is the number of charges which have been filed against the Dean which concern statements he is alleged to have made, and meetings which he was allegedly at in England last year. South African special branch men have openly come to this country before without any attempt by Whitehall to stop them. Informers are known to work for the South African regime in England. They all help to create a climate of mutual suspicion among anti-apartheid groups abroad which is designed to reduce their effectiveness. Now informers' allegations of events in England are being made the pillar of a terrorism prosecution. And the case itself is "outward-looking" in that it seeks to attack and discredit groups such as Defence and Aid which were set up abroad to provide humanitarian funds for the families of detainees. It is one more ominous extension of the tentacles of a country which forty-five South African churchmen recently denounced as already being nearly Nazi.

A COUNTRY DIARY

EXMOOR: The loveliness of the first struggling trees, where the open moor ends and the valley woods begin, caused us to pause awhile. We took a last look at the sunlit expanse with its heather just coming to flower and then walked down into the depths of the woods. The combination of absolute quiet, except for the noise of the stream, and the filigree of leaves against the strong sky aroused feelings such as one might experience in certain churches. Indeed, we came to a place where the tall birches rising straight to the leaf canopy far above reminded me of the columns of a cathedral nave. The floor of the valley sloped more steeply, the stream plunged over some natural steps in the rock. I climbed down to find a series of deep pools. The water should be pure—sure enough the cascades between one pool and another had the appearance of the greatest crystal purity. Presently I heard voices and through the leafage sighted some young people enjoying the warmth of the sun were bathing in the stream. The lower reaches of the stream, where we rejoined it, were hung with trees in all their summer glory. Here and there the leaves were draped only just clear of the water level. On the steep sides of the valley sunlight penetrating the leaf masses created patterns of light and dark from which came the call notes of the nuthatch and wood warbler.

BRIAN CRUICK

SINCE the abortive coup against him in May, President Sadat has been rapidly re-shaping the political life of Egypt. Here ANTHONY

McDERMOTT, just returned from Cairo, assesses the factors that have led to this rush to reform and its future influence

Sadat chances his arm

WITH the four-day meeting of the National Congress of Egypt's Arab Socialist Union ended, President Sadat has completed the groundwork for re-shaping Egypt's political institutions—a process sparked by the plot in early May, headed by Vice-President Ali Sabri, the Interior Minister Shaarawi Gumaa, and the War Minister General Mohammed Fawzi, and the purge which followed. Since then, President Sadat has gone ahead at breakneck speed. Opening the congress last Friday, he listed the achievements: "In less than one and a half months we have rebuilt the ASU from the bottom to the top, we have held the trade union elections which had been deferred for more than two years, held elections for all professional unions, drafted the permanent Constitution of the Egyptian Arab Republic, and drafted the Constitution of the Confederation of the United Arab Republics (with Libya and Syria)."

And he added, with some justification: "We have accomplished tasks which usually take years to accomplish."

But why the haste? President Sadat's purge left a massive political vacuum. The Public Prosecutor issued last week a list of those to be charged with high treason which included eight Ministers and seven senior members of the ASU. In the circumstances it became necessary that the ASU, which never captured the political heart of Egypt, should appear to be undergoing change. At the same time its nature had to be altered to prevent it being used to present the sort of challenge to the President which the plotters instigated.

Then again, the President's character is partly responsible. (In his book, "Revolt on the Nile," his impulsive nature contrasts with Nasser's staid temperament. In 1945, Sadat, in a fit of revenge against British domination, proposed a plan to blow up the British Embassy. Nasser restrained him.) His recent political moves reflect more the actions of a man who was never quite in the centre of events, who felt deeply vulnerable as a result of the plot of last May, and who is determined, as soon as possible, to ensure that authority and the centre of the stage rests with him.

This, perforce, involves de-Nasserisation. In his speech to the congress Sadat underlined the country's debt to Nasser, and the fact that the anniversary of the revolution was being celebrated for the first time in his absence. But as a man of lesser world stature, Sadat has understandably been unable to take over Nasser's mantle unaltered. He has felt the need for institutions to replace Nasser's way of government, and to attract respect and support.

So far, he has indeed managed to do "tasks which usually take years to accom-



PRESIDENT SADAT: he has swept away the opposition

plish" and which his predecessor did not manage to do. Sadat has attracted support thereby. This support has been increased by the comparative physical disappearance of Nasser from pictures and hoardings, and by general relief that a new era has begun.

The extensive ASU elections proceeded on occasions too fast for local machinery. Twice in the lower echelons of the governorates they had to be postponed to permit officials to catch up. Presidential decrees on ex-officio membership of the National Congress had an ad hoc appearance. One day vice-presidents, the prime minister, and other senior officials were included. The next, as an apparent afterthought, provincial governors were added.

Nevertheless the results suggest that President Sadat is getting largely what he wants. This stems in part from genuine popular sympathy and a tendency by the electorate to respond in the way it feels the leader expects. To some extent the character of the results can be attributed to "a minimum of interference"—as an official described it.

"All troublemakers" were excluded. This meant in effect the exclusion of those of the extreme Left and Right (with the greater accent on excluding the former category), and others unsuitable for social or criminal reasons. The electorate was estimated at 5.5 million. At the bottom of the ASU pyramid were 5,720 multi-candidate basic units. The self-selecting upward process, with final elections made at the top by presidential decree, should ensure that for the moment at least the ASU does not become a "centre of power" against Sadat.

"We must learn that the ASU is there to serve and not to rule," President Sadat told the congress. He added: "We must not commit the mistake committed by the past organisation." This service role is to be emphasised in the basic principles adopted for the permanent Constitution. It will contain measures to prevent the ASU from interfering in the authority of the State beyond its role as a political organ.

The President is to be paramount and the arbiter between the country's authorities. But his position will be strengthened by a special de Gaulle-type device permitting him to go straight to the people through a referendum over issues on which he is challenged. As Egypt's electorate has a 95 per cent acceptance rate on issues put to referendum, this is a powerful weapon.

President Sadat is anxious to liberalise. Tapes of rooms and telephones bugged have been publicly burned. Travel abroad has become easier. Uncharged prisoners have been released in batches. The head of the General Intelligence Agency, Major-General Ahmad Ismail, recently emerged from his shadowy secrecy to give an interview to the magazine "al-Musawwar"—all these gestures represent a real effort to respond to the weariness of a generation's spying on itself.

Unlike the 1964 interim Constitution, one of the adopted principles in the new Constitution safeguards specifically "all postal, telegraphic, telephonic and other means of communications... except by a court order." But while Sadat has swept away opposition, he has not yet had time to develop his won power base. It is not proven

that his position permits the freedom he is advocating.

With the notable exception of journalists in "al-Ahram," it is the left wing which has been eclipsed during the past weeks. This has raised in some minds the possible resurgence of the right-wing Moslem Brotherhood, which was persecuted even more severely than the Communists by President Nasser. It is too soon to tell the extent of Moslem strength, but considerable public concessions have been made to Islam.

In drafting the Constitution, there has been a major debate about the role of Islam in law. The indications are that those who advocated Islamic law as the sole source of law have been defeated, and that the final reference will be to Islamic law as being "one of the main sources of law."

In the process of the debates, the advocates of the latter line have been labelled Communists, even though I was told by more than one official that the use of Islamic law as one of the main sources was regarded itself as being "a safeguard against communism."

The dilemma of old and new. Left and Right, and modern and traditional state emerged in President Sadat's references during his congress opening speech. Three times he said: "We are going to build (a modern State) with science... we shall also build it with faith." This combination is forced on him, not least because Egypt since the defeat by Israel has turned intensely to religion and sought to find some remedy in returning to Islamic fundamentals.

With this mood comes Sadat's recognition that if his support is to be broadly-based it has to respond to the swell of Egyptian, rather than pan-Arab, feeling. He is provoking an open mood of introspection while trying to cater for the needs of all.

Not least he has to have in mind the agricultural population which makes up at least 60 per cent of Egypt's 34 million—or be exposed to the criticism expressed by Frantz Fanon in his "Wretched of the Earth" that: "There's nothing but a fancy dress parade and the blare of trumpets. There's nothing save a minimum of adaptation, a few reforms at the top, a flag waving; and down there at the bottom an undivided mass, still living in the Middle Ages, endlessly marking time."

Meanwhile the rush to reform provokes another problem. In the March 30 programme of 1968—often quoted as the original source of reforming inspiration—President Nasser implied that a permanent Constitution would have to wait, along with some other reforms, until the problems with Israel had been settled. President Sadat runs the risk of trying to set up a permanent framework for Egyptian society in circumstances which could change overnight.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Flying off at all angles

Sir,—The article by Dennis Johnson on the unimpeded growth of Manchester Airport appeared by coincidence in the same issue (July 21) as the report that the main runway at Glasgow Airport is to be extended to 8,400 feet, opening up the airport to all but the largest planes.

Much of what Mr Johnson wrote applies equally to Glasgow Airport, a rapidly approaching Manchester's passenger movements with 1,900,000 expected this year. It has large areas of suburban population under the flightpaths at both ends of the main runway.

At the public inquiry held last autumn, protests against the extension were made by several local authorities because of the increased noise nuisance, and the Reporter admitted that noise levels will be unacceptable for several thousand people in a few years' time, unless particular measures are taken

(unspecified) to control noise. Nevertheless, he recommended that Glasgow Corporation's application to extend the runway be accepted.

The complete lack of any coherent policy or programme to balance the needs of airport users and the amenity of the surrounding population can be clearly shown.

1. Less than 30 miles away at Prestwick is a fully-established international airport, owned by the British Airports Authority, which is already losing passenger traffic to Glasgow Airport and which will no doubt lose much more as the latter expands.

2. Glasgow Corporation has insistently pleaded that its airport should be allowed to grow to avoid it becoming a burden on its ratepayers.

3. Renfrewshire County Council, in whose territory the airport lies, called itself a "neutral party" at last year's inquiry, but it will benefit sig-

nificantly in rateable income from a growing airport.

4. A large motorcar plant, built with the aid of substantial Government grants, employing more than 7,000 (and containing a large paintshop), lies a mile from one end of the extended runway, and in spite of official denials is regarded as very vulnerable to aircraft mishaps.

5. The Scottish Special Housing Association, a Government house-building agency, is currently building several hundred houses at Linwood, directly under the flightpath and only one and a half miles from the runway, without incorporating any special sound-proofing in the buildings.

6. Extensive local authority house-building is being carried out at Johnstone, in a similar location to the airport—Yours faithfully,

B. R. Parker.

14 Bredland Road,

Renfrewshire.

Ecology's inescapable answer

Sir,—In reporting the warnings of ecologists the Guardian had an excellent reputation, now spilt by the muddled thinking in the leading article (July 24), "Too soon to despair."

Printed in the same week as Anthony Tucker's "Space Ship Earth" (Guardian, July 19) it illustrates all too clearly how difficult it will be to get a widespread understanding of our present critical situation and this is indeed grounds for despair.

Man is not almighty, and when your leader writes "ask" who is to deny the deprived the benefits of technology? The answer is "Nature." It is an inescapable fact that this planet carries very limited amounts of the oil, metals, uranium, phosphates, etc., on which intensive agriculture, technological, and economic growth all depend. We eat into them at ever-increasing speed. With world population rising at 7,000 per

hour and likely to double in 35 years, no amount of goodwill or technology can raise living standards all round and for ever. What we use up now those of our children who survive will have to do without.

The Doomwatchers of MIT California and elsewhere do no more than relate the factors limiting all our growth. Our present Western way of life is built on the imported capital resources of undeveloped nations. If these run out or are denied to us before we have learnt to live within our renewable resources, industrialised nations will be the first to go under.

The best hope for the underprivileged is that they should not repeat the mistakes of the temporarily privileged. In the long run planned growth is just as bad as growth that is "reckless and unplanned."—Yours,

P. W. W. Gifford.

Student Health Service,

Sheffield S10 2TB.

Democratic duty

Sir,—Instead of discussing the terms of entry into the EEC, which are of vital importance to us all, many newspaper commentators have been obsessed with the need to convince their readers that Mr Wilson is at heart a pro-anti-Marketeer. John Cole, in his review of Mr Wilson's memoirs, joins in the chorus of condemnation.

Having proved Mr Wilson's inconsistency, what has been achieved? Are the anti-Marketees expected to be inconsistent also and to vote for entry on the present terms?

They would turn our democratic system into a farcical charade if, by October, they persuaded 500 to 600 MPs to follow Mr Heath, like a flock of sheep, into the "Aye" lobby, when it was common knowledge that half the population of Britain is bitterly opposed to the terms of entry.

Surely, Mr Wilson for all his inconsistency, is doing his democratic duty as Leader of the Opposition in providing those who are against entry, on the terms offered, with an opportunity to have their point of view debated and voted upon in Parliament.

It seems to me that the press is doing harm to our country and its democratic institutions when they concentrate so much of their propaganda on a campaign of personal denigration of the Leader of the Opposition.

Noel Fish.

Maythorn, Dodds Lane,

Chalfont St Giles,

Buckinghamshire.

Wrong on balance

Sir,—My interest in the private financial affairs of Mr Harold Wilson is limited. His disclosure, however, that he lives by overdraft is a strange confession from one who tried to prevent anybody else from doing the same thing; and whose Government drove many a small businessman to the wall through a national policy of restricted credit.

Ivor R. H. Davies.

80 Middle Way,

Oxford.

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After Edward Taylor's resignation, MICHAEL LAKE counts Market heads on Mr Heath's benches

The scheming days of Tory knights

EVERY vote counts, chaps: and the Tory knights know it. There are enough of them on both sides of the Commons Market fence to make their own battle very nearly as interesting as the agonising one in the Labour Party.

Next Tuesday at 6.30 p.m. there will be a final meeting of the anti-Market Conservatives, and they are requested to make every effort to attend in black three-piece suits. This will be where the heads should finally be counted.

Will they all be in the anti-Market lobby when the crucial division is called? One doubts it. True, there are a number of Conservative MPs, many of the same Parliamentary intake as Mr Heath (1950), who have been forgiven in advance for defying the Government's three-line whip in favour of entry.

There are, on the other hand, hard-won recruits to the Tory anti-Market lobby who will not so easily be forgiven,

either because they have been doubters, or who have chosen to follow anti-Market feeling in their constituency rather than pro-Market feeling in the Whips' Office—marked men simply because they are New Boys and not, by dint of long opposition to British membership, qualified for special dispensation.

On the other hand, there are some who have been recruited to the anti-Market cause who will never be forgiven by their elders if they renege at the last minute and vote with the Government, perhaps because they have caved in to the Whips; perhaps, because they have waited for public opinion to swing in favour of Market membership; or perhaps because they have been too wet to realise that, as in the Labour Party, the battle over the Commons Market is also a serious attempt to unseat the Prime Minister and to stick someone else into 10 Downing Street.

There are several private lists in circulation of those

who can be counted on (or nearly) to vote against the Government Whip. Armed with a magical new Tory divining rod, and for once unencumbered by even more complicated and mysterious Labour lists, I began to track them down yesterday. With modifications, which I shall make clear, here they are.

The Incongruous Category "A." On whose anti-Market heads it is said one can confidently bet £1,000.

Willfred Baker (Barns), Ronald Bell (Buckinghamshire South), John Biffen (Dorset), Richard Body (Holland with Boston), Sir Edward Brown (Bath), Wing-Commander Sir Eric Bullus (Wentworth), Anthony Fell (Yarmouth), Hugh Fraser (Stafford and Stone), Michael Clark Hutchinson (Edinburgh South), Sir Donald Kerr (Leeds North-west), John Jennings (Burton), Toby Jessel (Trickingham), Sir Stephen MacAdden (Southend), John Magennis (Armagh), Neil Martin (Ban-

bury), Carol Mather (Essex), Roger Moate (Faversham), James Molyneux (South Antrim), Fergus Montgomery (Brierley Hill), Jasper More (Ludlow), David Mudd (Falmouth and Camborne).

Sir Gerald Nabarro (South Worcester), Sir Harmer Nicholls (Peterborough), Captain Lawrence Orr (South Down), Rev. Ian Paisley (North Antrim), Enoch Powell (Wolverhampton South-west), Sir Ronald Russell (South Wembley), Sir Derek Walker-Smith (Hertford East), Harold Soreff (Ormskirk), John Sutcliffe (Middlesbrough), Sir Edward Taylor (Thirsk and Malton).

Those marked with an asterisk were questioned by others. Willfred Baker belongs to the following Category B unless there is a new row about him. Mr Jasper More is a senior Whip who would have to resign from the Government, as Mr Taylor did yesterday from his post as

Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Scottish Office.

The would-be anti-Market category B. Those marked with an asterisk here are placed in Category A, as certain rebels, by close colleagues:

Frederick Burden (Gillingham), John Farr (Harrow), Marcus Fox (Shipley), Peter Fry (Wellingborough), Victor Goodhew (St Albans), Hamish Gray (Ross and Cromarty), Angus Maude* (Stratford-on-Avon), Gerald Morgan (Donagh), Mrs Sally Oppenheim (Goucester), Robert Taylor (Croydon North-west), John Wells (Maidstone).

In this list Victor Goodhew would have to resign his position as junior Whip to remain a loyal anti-Market rebel. Colonel Colin Mitchell would be whipped into the "Aye" lobby because he has always genuinely seen both sides of the issue. Some would take Mrs Oppenheim of it altogether. And it is doubtful if

anyone really knows what Angus Maude will do. One might add Philip Goodhart (Berkhamstead), who is a referendum man, and the former Tory chairman, Mr Edward Du Cann made a markedly lukewarm Market speech in the debate.

The upshot of all this head counting is that one calculation gives 32 definite anti-Market votes, and 13 possible if you include Mitchell, and another gives a straightforward 38 definite anti-Market votes. On either count Mr Heath's normal majority in the House is wiped out and he would have to rely on Labour MPs defying an Opposition vote against entry to get through the lobby.

On the other hand, Tory pro-Market rebels claim that at least six named above as definite anti-Market rebels are continuing doubts about defying the whip, and it is confidently claimed that half of those named can be persuaded, for rational, honourable reasons, to vote for membership, cutting the hard core rebels to 15.

Even so the hard core remain, plotting. They have a super wheeze to stop us getting into Europe and for dishing the Grocer. Many Tories have never forgiven him for his Resale Price Maintenance Bill in 1964.

They estimate coolly that he will in the end have an overall majority of 30 in favour of entry, but he will then have to push 5,000 legislative amendments through the House. The first would take a week. The Government would then apply the guillotine at which stage the entire Opposition, Labour and Liberal, pro and anti-Market, plus the Tory Marketeers, would oppose the motion and the Government would be defeated.

There would then follow a vote of confidence which the Prime Minister would win, but he would remain stranded on the Commons Market issue, unable to govern, and forced to resign. Chin up, Ted.

Michael Meacher MP

Poor practice

WE have waited a long time for today's report. Two parent low income families. For three years to be precise. Its publication was held up by the Government because of the fear of embarrassment by the revelation that wage-earner poverty was on the increase, and by the present Government because it all too blatantly exposes the impact of current anti-poverty measures.

Credit to the Government for its publication now is unhappily compromised by the curious technical handling of the statistics—it would be naughty to say politically interested.

There is also the manner, almost of surreptitious leaking, by which it has been presented without any of the usual publicity hullabaloo.

Why? Because the Government's soul is on the line. If the number of families living beneath the official supplementary benefit line though the father is in full time work were increasing fast, criticism of escalated social service charges, economic policy, and the whole Government policy of market-pricing-plus-means-test would bite much harder. If on the other hand a verdict of little or no change could be chalked up, the Conservative concern for the poor could at least survive for another day, and this without any impediment to the overriding Government policy of transferring huge sums in the Budget and "fair" rents package from the poor to the well heeled.

According to the report there were in December, 1970, some 74,000 two parent families—containing about 210,000 children and with the father in full time employment—whose total income fell short of their supplementary benefit entitlement. In 1968, however, according to the Government survey, circumstances of families were such as to include an estimate for one-child families, some 95,000 families where the father was in full time work and the income received was less than the then National Assistance level. Round one to the Government.

rather different impression was given by Sir Keith Joseph, the Social Services Minister, speaking in the (FIS) debate on November 19 last year. On that occasion he said that the figures were "rather more than half" of the 190,000 families who would be eligible, including 110,000 couples where the man was in full-time work. This suggests that perhaps there were then some 200,000 families, containing up to a million persons including children, living beneath the Supplementary Benefit level in spite of the man's full-time employment. Round two to the realists.

Who is fooling whom? Several technical reservations must be made. One, which is admitted, is that the samples on which the figures are based are very small and liable to a wide margin of error.

Another, which isn't, is that in pooling the data from the three 1968, 1969, and 1970 Family Expenditure surveys, it appears to have been assumed that low wages, which were officially surveyed early in 1968, increased in line with average earnings over the succeeding two to three years. They didn't. Income Data Services reports have for example, revealed that low paid workers get not only smaller pay rises, but also at wider intervals.

The Government has itself tried to square the finding that poverty has not increased recently with the clear implication of Sir Keith's words that it had. It has pointed out that many families who receive FIS will be above supplementary benefit level because they have higher average rents. Yet when I asked how many households eligible for FIS are estimated to be living above their supplementary benefit entitlement level, I was told that "this information is not at present available." Round three to the disbelievers.

A further point is germane to the whole poverty argument. Whilst supplementary benefits, which have been constantly upgraded in precise line with average wages, remain the best indicator at present at our disposal in determining the extent of poverty, they are still fairly arbitrary. After all, nobody would suggest that those just above the supplementary benefit line were not relatively poor or that only those exclusively below the line were in real need.

Amid all this waffle of statistics and charges and counter-charges, what has happened to the Government's compassion? The best short answer lies in the latest figures for the take-up of FIS. By July 1 out of 190,000 eligible, precisely 16,844, or 8 per cent, had been awarded the benefit. Is an expenditure of £28,000 a week which implies enough, whether the number of families in full time poverty is 200,000 or only 75,000?



Piazza della Signoria in Florence: pedestrians and horses only

Piazzas for the people

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Rome, Wednesday

THE Florentines who live and work in Via Lambertesca, in the centre of the old city, have won their battle to have it closed to vehicular traffic during the day. This may be the first time that any group of Italian citizens has publicly declared a hatred of motor-cars in its street, and the first time the local authorities have surrendered to such a request.

The people in Via Lambertesca gave the city a warning a fortnight ago that if the street were not closed by July 30 they would close it themselves, presumably with barricades. The street will be closed from Saturday.

Part of the centre of Florence was closed to private cars at the beginning of the month. The area corresponds roughly to that which stood within the first circuit of city walls, built more than a thousand years ago.

Via Lambertesca, a narrow, sunless street, where once many medieval guild houses stood, not only had every historical right to be included in the "first circuit" zone, but it found that motorists, still wedded to their cars, were clogging its carriageway, like animals who have found their old trails suddenly blocked.

Florence's city fathers, unlike those in some other cities, have approached the serious Italian problem of pedestrian zones in a positive manner, if 15 years too late. Every shop in the area has signs in the windows saying: "Here's what you lose if you bring your own car to the centre. Take a bus or taxi."

Since one can walk across pre-nineteenth-century Florence in half an hour, there never has been the need to take a car into the

area. If the pedestrian precinct in Florence is enlarged to cover the entire centre, within the third and final circuit of walls, and extended to the entire day (the ban now is until only 8 p.m.), the city's thousands of tourists might also be able to sleep.

Perugia, the capital of Umbria, decided this week to close its main thoroughfare to cars. Bologna, Pavia, and Milan also have closed some streets and historic squares to private cars in the past year.

In Rome the pedestrian precincts initiated timidly about four years ago, provoking violent protests from the merchants, are only partial successes. They work when there are police around. Piazza Navona is the exception, primarily because its roads do not lead anywhere.

Two other pedestrian islands, Piazza Santa Maria in Tristevere and the Trevi fountain area, are still in-

vaded nightly by motor-cycles and cars. Because pedestrian precincts tend also to become hippy precincts Rome's young hooligans, like the Londoners, have taken to the streets, and the police, then calling the police to complain that the island has been violated.

By the time the police arrive the young Fascists have moved on. So as not to make their efforts altogether unproductive the police then begin asking the hippies for their identity cards or passports. Inevitably, some of them are removed in police vans.

At the Trevi fountain the same hooligans remove or hide the no-parking sign each night and pedestrians are given rude nudges with bumpers or wheels if they start cluttering the pedestrian island with their bodies.

MISCELLANY

Scot free

THE ONLY slot harder to fill for a Tory Prime Minister than Junior Minister at the Scottish Office is Junior Minister at the Welsh Office. Teddy Taylor's resignation left Ted Heath with a very restricted choice.

Of the 71 MPs elected for Scottish constituencies, a mere 22 are Conservatives. And most of those are either Mad Mitch or Sir Alec Douglas-Home (of the 23, only 17 are backbenchers). The Welsh Tories have seven seats, and a Secretary of State who sits for Hendon.

The dearth of Scottish members is a chronic problem for the party at Westminster. English Tories have to be drafted on to join the Scottish Grand Committee. The only way to dodge the column, they say, is actually to make a speech. One Englishman is reputed to have turned up a day and spoken for an hour. He was never asked again.

● **RADIO THREE** is going exotic. Between, if not set during programme, Tirocinio matches of the dam-bouria (from Afghanistan), the calash double-water drum (from French Guinea), or from the Chinese zither, the madrigal and ghazal drums with string drum, or even the jangling (a set of cups whose pitch is controlled by the level of water in each). "They can," says the lady in the sound archives unit, "be light, lively, violent, schmeda, or restrained." Thank you.

Mail haul

THIS WEEK'S arrest of Benjamin Pogrund, night editor of the "Rand Daily Mail," is thought to be linked with the forthcoming trial of the Dean of Johannesburg. The charges under the Suppression of Communism Act—possession of legal documents and attempt to keep some of them from the police—probably spring from police raid on his flat in Durban. There were allegations that his wife tried to smuggle papers to a friend sitting in the garden below. Pogrund has a unique collection of African national books and pamphlets, and of this, the Hoover Unit at Stanford University, California, commissioned

him to write a study of African nationalism, with special reference to the influence of communism.

According to Laurence Gander, his old editor, who stood trial with him two years ago over the paper's exposure of prison horrors in South Africa, Pogrund wrote to the Minister of Justice when the nationalist movements were banned. He acknowledged the collection and asked for permission to keep it, since it was for academic purposes. That was nearly a decade ago. The Minister never gave a straight yes or no.

Altar screen

"WHEN you go to the altar and the bridegroom fails to turn up, you don't rush into another marriage. But we have been left with the trousseau and things," Colin Davis, unveiling his first programme as musical director of Covent Garden, and musing on his unconsummated partnership with Peter Hall.

It will, Davis adds, be at least 18 months before he slips into another liaison. Meanwhile, he has a conspicuous item in his bottom drawer is Verdi's "Nabucco," a new production scheduled for March and for which Davis is still seeking a director.

The new musical director is



reticent about his plans, but hopes to expand this year's innovation of a Covent Garden Prom. A couple of years hence, he would like to see a fortnight's season, ideally including ballet as well as opera, and ideally associated with the BBC Proms.

Problems, though, about the money. Covent Garden Proms,

with squatting room for 640, are sure to lose at the box office. Davis has, however, brought a small dowry. His Royal Opera House recording of Michael Tippett's "Midsummer Marriage" sold 3,000 in its first week in America. There will be more.

Shifting sands

TWO CHEERS for the Trade Descriptions Act, and one for Thomson Holidays. The brochure describes Hotel Golden Coast, in Greece. "Night on 200 yards from the main road to the busy little town. . ."

And with it, one of those duplicated "Dear Holiday-maker" letters does a legal 180 degrees, and ends up on the side in those litigious days. It is actually 500 yards to a minor road which leads to the main road, and "because of movement of the sea at the edge of the beach, it has not been possible for fine soft sand to be retained on the beach which should be more accurately described as a rough cast sand texture." Lawyers and children welcome.

Water fight

AN INTREPID Thames Television team was following Ralph Nader, professional consumer and world-renowned watchdog, round the United States for tonight's "This Week" programme. The campaign trail led to Gary, Indiana, where the mighty US Steel Corporation was making the water of the Callumet River very dirty indeed ("I'm afraid it might damage the boat," one health official said casually).

The television crew wanted to film a Gary, Indiana, health official demanding admittance to the steel plant in order to take a sample of the river water. The US Steel Corporation, which is particularly about who sees its dirty water, wasn't letting any television man past the guards.

Which is how the health department of Gary, Indiana, kindly came to enrol three Thames Television men as temporary employees, solemnly handing them a dollar bill each, and demanding admittance for them in the name of the law. Most commendable. But isn't there something in the Television Act about not working for . . .

A LOT OF money is going to change hands in London this week, and all because people don't think much of the age they live in. Under the force of this dislike—or at least unease—respectable ladies of mature years will pay £50 for Victorian dolls with rolling eyeballs, young men from Chelsea will shell out £3 for stamped brass cigarette boxes given away free to the troops in 1914 and Americans will pay £1 for cracked Victorian chamber pots.

Especially the Americans: so much so that on the face of it, it would have been simpler to ship every collector's item in England straight to New York and let them distribute it there rather than to all the trouble and expense of organising the first National Collectors' Fair at the Old Royal Horticultural Society Hall.

Standholder after standholder, the exhibition opened for four days yesterday, testified that there was very little tangible trace of British history that was not making its way across the Atlantic in sizeable quantities. Coronation ware, the sort of mugs, cups and saucers that filled many a dustbin 20 years ago, can now fetch up to a £10. Michael Reynolds, a Guildford antique dealer, who was strictly professional view was, "We try to appeal to the people with money—we want to be successful." It is worthwhile to have on his stand a gilt-handled teapot produced at the time of the Coronation of the present Queen.

SPACE exploration carries with it responsibilities far greater than those foreseen in the budget of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Apollo 15 mission, for example, is expected by Moslems to bring back from the moon evidence of a miracle performed by the prophet Mohammed 1,393 years ago.

In the eyes of the truly hopeful and faithful, the long "crack" on the moon's surface which is to be investigated by the Apollo 15 astronauts will yield "conclusive and uncoloured proof" that at seven o'clock one night in Mecca at the dawn of Islam the prophet split the moon in two.

The crack, one mile wide



DENNIS BARKER among the collectors

Lolly dollies

Some items, of course, would be a national loss. It would be difficult to underestimate the demoralising effect on the national morale of the continued depletion of the stock of Victorian porcelain dolls. Mrs Joyce Smith, of Solihull, near Birmingham, said: "Americans are mad about them." To feed the madness, she had on view items like a six-inch doll in woolly rumpster suit and hat at £10 and a three-foot tall "character baby" with swing-up eyelids at £22.50.

"You might think the buyers would be eccentric," said Mrs Smith, "but it isn't so. They range from young girls in their teens who have never married anything but plastic dolls to the director of a wine firm."

The ostensible sum of the fair is to provide the first national market place for inexpensive collectors' items that would not qualify for admission into an antique shop proper. The effect is neatly

to parcel up large quantities of not-so-very-cheap items so that they can be speedily annexed by dealers, people from overseas. A King Edward VII mug which might sell for £2.50 out of London can jump to £12 once in the city, ultimately selling for around £40 in New York.

Collectors are understandably getting desperate. New crabs are even to deal with the desperation—Great War picture postcards at 5p each, Victorian sheet music covers at 27p or so, Goss china seaside memorabilia at anything from 50p for a hackneyed little vase to £35 for a model of Anne Hathaway's Cottage.

There are even more desperate reactions. Art Nouveau—scroily items made around 1910—is one of them and items from an even later period called Deco. Mrs Mary Henry, a London dealer who specialises in Deco (1920's) was showing an electric table lamp with a reclining slapper holding up the green globe. Price £15. A dancing slapper in porcelain, restored, was on view at £23. "Young people go for it," said Mrs Henry. "It is sufficiently nostalgic. We took it for granted when it was there but when we look back on it we suddenly say, 'Yes!'"

Well, some of us may. Others may not. We feel that when gaudy traces of Sir Noel Coward's youth and perfectly ordinary 1930-45 war bayonets have become coveted antidotes against the present, the phenomenon is one for the sociologist rather than the antiquarian.

halves, to prove that he was the true prophet of Allah.

"The Moon was considered to be the chief god of the pagan Arabs. On hearing the request, the prophet became silent. Then he received the Wahe (revelation) to lift up his right index finger and symbolically part the moon. Thus the full moon split into two parts, which moved away from each other to a distance of one span of the hand or a little less, and then, after a moment in that position, rejoined."

"Therefore we are sure that the Apollo 15 mission will find evidence of this fact which was witnessed 1,393 years ago and will be confirmed by this generation of peoples."

محمد السادس

BOOKS OF THE DAY

Medvedev's patriotic war against the pigs

by ALEX COMFORT

THE MEDVEDEV PAPERS, by Zhores A. Medvedev (Macmillan, £4.95).

ZHORES MEDVEDEV is a friend of mine. He is one of the Soviet Union's excellent team of researchers in a field of future-science which Russians have a good claim to have founded—the control of human ageing. His scientific ancestors in this discipline were Metchnikov and Korenchewsky, the men who removed the notion of altering the rate of human ageing from the field of eccentricity to that of practical action—great eccentrics both. For several years now, Medvedev has been conducting what I believe to be a patriotic war—ever since the book he was commissioned to write about the inner story of the Lysenko controversy was rejected by the State Publishing House and published in the West.

Medvedev's war, as everyone who knows him will testify, is not against communism or against the Soviet Union. He is as transparently patriotic a scientist as any country could hope to produce. It is a war which every modern scientist, in these days when politicians need the

cooperation of experts but fear their independence, must be prepared to fight: a war against those whom, in their own social context, the Americans have expressively christened "pigs"—crass bureaucratic officials and policemen who object to the free exchange of human thought and would stop it if they could.

A year ago he was released from a mental hospital after active intervention by his colleagues of the Academy of Sciences, and, to the credit of sane counsels, allowed to return to a field of research in which he could well do as much for Soviet prestige as did the space programme. It is precisely because Medvedev cares about his country's research effort that he has written this book—pathetic, courageous, terrible, and wildly funny. Embittered enemies of the Soviet Union, of whom I am not one, might have the decency to keep quiet about this book: it is the friends, not the enemies, of that country who should applaud it—and particularly those friends who have the privilege of working with Russian biologists and know their quality and their difficulties.

Scientists in the West are not pig-

proof: the ongoing story of, say, nuclear pollution or germ-warfare in America and the relative funding of humane and pathological projects in other Frigid countries is evidence enough of that. Our problems are different from Medvedev's, and by reason of "repressive tolerance," harder to bring to a head. In a sense, because our social setting is different, the most we can do is to give Medvedev our wholehearted support and stay out of what is in form an internal Soviet problem.

Yet at the same time it is our problem, and could at any time recur outside the Soviet Union. The form of the problem is Russian—refusal of travel permission, censorship, and delay of letters and scientific papers, the clipping out of unwelcome articles from scientific journals, and the suppression of whole issues. Our pigs are cleverer—all these activities are in fact as alien to Medvedev's country as telephone-tapping is in ours. But at least clever pigs are easier to live with science-wise.

One can only respect Medvedev's courage, humour, and good temper. When a censorship nominally doesn't exist, one can argue with it. Instead,

he has conducted a series of witty Gogol-esque experiments—giving tables of the relative delays on correspondence sent direct to his home and via Moscow, tabulating the issue losses from the files of international science journals (rather than let in an unorthodox paragraph on the desirability of birth control or the dangers of smoking, the Soviet Customs prefer to "lose" a whole issue, including the scientific information it contains).

Are they wicked men? Presumably not: Medvedev treats them rather as a prissy collection of ideological Lord Longfords, who happen to be embarrassed and personally threatened by all unfamiliar ideas rather than sexually unconventional attitudes, and motivated by the fear that they may be shown to have been wrong. For pornography, read "unorthodoxy." With people like these, mockery works better than confrontation—it is the Kafkaesque brainlessness of the handicaps which these least intelligent citizens impose on Soviet science, and their total lack of relation to national interest, which Medvedev stresses.

In fact, Soviet bureaucracy is only underlying the crush we all have to face—the obsolescence of "politics"

and of contemporary social machinery, corporate or democratic, faced with the potentialities of science. The job of career politicians is the prevention of the possible. Luckily for Russia not all Soviet administrators are of this stamp, or Medvedev would still be incarcerated. (Others, less immediately essential to the progress of practical science, are still inside.) But Czechoslovakia showed that at least some of them have learned nothing, and the old structure, in Russia as elsewhere, is cracking at the seams.

I think that for the wellbeing of Soviet and world science it is impossible to overstate the importance of this book. Western audiences will read it and be smug about it: Soviet audiences will not yet get the chance. But at least one hopes that the pig-stratum will not succeed in stopping intelligent people in the Soviet leadership from reading what Medvedev has written: if they want their science to play the part Lenin, for one, intended, they must take note of him, and not like the Turkish sultans, allow their mental censors to call the name. It would be idiotic to let their enemies outstrip them by suppressing their most productive citizens.

Size and substance

NORMAN SHRAPNEL reviews new novels

PERMISSIVENESS doesn't just mean sex: much clean-living but obese fiction, particularly American, could do with some pretty ruthless dieting. Some novels would benefit greatly from losing a few stones, though others might be in danger of disappearing altogether. The Drifters clearly has a substantial more than just its enormous size.

James Michener's tireless urge for social reporting, hitch-hiking on the youth bandwagon, makes the world seem wide again. The hippy folktrails may soon become as stereotyped as air-routes but for the present they amount to more than a couple of double Scotchies and a snooze. They, and this novel which follows them, revive the sense of discovery.

Yet how it gets around with such agility is the main marvel for it is fat, self-indulgent, and sentimental in a way that at its worst (the brave-building episodes) suggests a kind of superannated Hemingway on hormones. The young characters who drift across the world have more mobility than lead but any amount of authentic talk, the author's intelligence service must be remarkable.

What keeps them going is not so much the Michener guide as the occasional touch of imagination. "This is a land worth fighting for," the army-dodger mutters as he speeds across the fugitive landscape to avoid doing just that, and the convincing illogicality is one of the few things that stay in the mind.

Nobody could accuse Dead Man's Life of being too big for its content. A less interesting and capable writer than Hubert Nicholson would be in danger of overlooking this strongly-potted novel in which a number of seriously worked themes are all going at once. Rival biographers, one sharp, and the other deep, compete in the resurrection of a Spanish Civil War poet who

THE DRIFTERS, by James A. Michener (Secker and Warburg, £2.75).

DEAD MAN'S LIFE, by Hubert Nicholson (Heinemann, £2.50).

CITY LIFE, by Donald Barthelme (Cape, £1.50).

WHITE DOG, by Romain Gary (Cape, £2.50).

THE DAY BEFORE TOMORROW, by Moira Burgess (Collins, £1.50).

CREATING A SCENE, by Elspeth Davis (Caldor and Boyars, £2.25).

shows posthumous signs of becoming a trendy hero.

The characters are developed against the sort of conflict that energises a true novelist—the sparking of the generation gap, the alienation between periods of revolt. Flesh and Ideas marry in an uncommonly satisfying way: the women in the book—the wives and mistresses of the two biographers and the dead poet—are wonderfully convincing.

City Life is comic surrealism, you could insufficiently say. Donald Barthelme's pieces can be regarded as separate stories, or chapters, or rooms in an early inviting house where Alice is grandmother. Magritte's pictures are on the walls, and odd uncle-figures like Beckett and Monty Python lurk around. (In spite of the blurb, I didn't see where Kafka comes in, except for the bit where people are punished at random for crimes.)

Outside, the snow is red, though not for any obviously sinister reason, and glass mountains are liable to rise from street corners. We meet the Phantom of the Opera on a fairly casual basis and watch, without surprise, a famous angel being interviewed on the box.

("The problem of adoration is felt to be central.") Does all this grave barminess

amount to anything? For me, certainly. I found myself progressively baffled, intrigued, hooked.

White Dog is black comedy, a ferocious attack on man's ferocity to dog and man. The Alaskan hero is trained by whites to attack blacks, and then retrained by blacks to attack whites. Not that Romain Gary leaves his bitter fable to tell its own story which it could devastatingly do at half the distance. He bays away himself in every other line at the inhumanity of the world and has a terrible pat gift for truisms like "There's no future for the past" and "If evil things were done only by evil men, the world would be an admirable place."

He is particularly fierce about organised humanitarians and liberal revolutionaries. And where, you may well ask, does the comedy come in? Well, it is an ingredient this author can hardly fail to be aware of, since he also saves himself for turning the world's miseries into bestsellers. One can't be unimpressed by all this professionalism and indignation, however lucrative.

Finally, two good novels by Scotswomen. Miss Burgess's Glasgow and Mrs Davis's Edinburgh couldn't be further apart. The Day Before Tomorrow is warmly domestic but threatened with old woman frightened by tall blocks of flats, sad and smelly old men haunting libraries, and dim, sweet girls in peril from a lurking psychopath.

Well done, but Creating a Scene breaks newer ground. In fact Elspeth Davis has given us a most original novel about art teaching. Not only does she make us feel and smell the paint and see the dangle behind the emergent artist's eye, but the melodramatic backcloth of Edinburgh itself is masterfully done. The dialogue is far from realistic, now it is meant to be, but it is always meaningful.

Folk hero

by GERALD LARNER

BELA BARTOK: LETTERS, edited by János Demény (Faber, £3.50).

BARTOK's letters, incredibly long overdue in an English version, are as illuminating as Schoenberg's (in the companion 1964 Faber volume) and even more moving. Schoenberg, you feel, can look after himself; Bartók—idealist and courageous, like Schoenberg, but more tolerant, more sensitive about other people's feelings, and never domineering—is vulnerable. Long before the book is finished, fears arise for a man like that in a world like this. Everywhere there are omens of some such cruel end

as the last five years of American exile which eventually befell him.

The tragedy was not so much the shortage of money (this has been overdone by commentators—nor even the advancing leukaemia, but the homesickness, the separation from roots he had deliberately dug so deep into Hungarian soil, the consequent interruption in the creative impulse.

His genius was neglected though his inspiration was revived by God-sent commissions from Koussevitzky and Yehudi Menuhin, what sustained him was his employment in cataloguing Columbia University's magnificent

collection of Yugoslav folk music.

For one fact which emerges with unmistakable clarity from János Demény's rather one-sided but not untruthful selection of letters is that Bartók regarded his life's work as folk-music research first and composition only second. There is comparatively little about his own music here, but the many letters connected with his (to a Hungarian editor) heroic research activities indicate how profoundly absorbed in folk music Bartók became.

We know that already, of course, but we have not experienced the obsession until we have read the letters; and until we have experienced the obsession we have not properly experienced the music which inevitably grew from it.

So we come closer to Bartók here than in any biography. It is not irrelevant to regret that there are not more letters to do with Bartók's personal life because, as we know from the fascinating Stefi Geyer episode in his youth, it did have an effect on the music.

So too did his atheism and his semi-emotional political convictions, nationalism and liberal at the same time. The politics are well represented, though there are strange omissions in both the selection of letters and in the editor's not infallible notes.

The translation by Péter Balázs and István Farkas is a very readable proof that, though a reluctant correspondent, Bartók wrote his letters with as much honesty, clarity, and distinction of style as he wrote his music.

Why Dubcek Fell

Pavel Tigrid

An important examination of the rise and fall of Alexander Dubcek and the more liberal policies he represented. Using documents made available to him by Czechoslovak party members, many of them highly confidential until now, Pavel Tigrid suggests that 'socialism with a human face' was doomed from the outset.

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Liverpool student: March, 1970

Academic flux

by ASA BRIGGS

THE EXPLODING UNIVERSITY, by Christopher Driver (Hodder and Stoughton, £3.75).

ALL STUDIES of education, even the most systematic and comprehensive, have an element of autobiography in them, implicit or explicit. Mr Driver admits openly from the first pages of his huge and wide-ranging book his own personal involvement with Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford. Given his association with the Guardian, it is not surprising that his first chapter on an English "civic" university is about Manchester and not about Leeds or Birmingham. Nor is it difficult to trace in his study the network of his associations with the history of CND and the future of the Free Churches.

One of the difficulties about thinking about universities now is that we are haunted by the ghosts of our own past. Mr Driver succeeds in giving his ghost a place in the contemporary drama. He has spent eighteen months on the writing of this book, scarcely more than half the time an undergraduate spends on his university education in this country, where degree courses are the shortest in the world, and during that brief time he has visited universities in Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Italy, and Japan.

It says much for his gifts of observation, for his skill as a writer and for his willingness to ask the most difficult questions that this is an absorbing book, packed with information and with ideas. It succeeds both in catching the flavour of particular universities (Vincennes and Lancaster as well as Manchester and Chicago) and in directing attention to universal issues, most of which are unresolved.

One of the main themes, indeed, is the relationship between the sense of place in an academic community and the attempt, particularly on the part of radical students, to pretend that place does not matter, to argue that all universities are essentially the same.

We do not need to accept uncritically the claims of our own alma mater (an outdated and unreliable conception) to believe passionately in maintaining and furthering the diversity of universities, an essential aspect of the strategy of the future. If there were to be one single blueprint, universities would indeed be dead. The wisest words in this book are Northrop Frye's: "The university is the source of free authority in society, not as an institution but as the place [it would say places] where the appeal to reason, experiment, evidence, and imagination is continuously going on."

Mr Driver's method has been to interest himself in everything in universities

which takes his fancy or stimulates other people's comments. This approach, not unlike that of his "Good Food Guide," means that he is less reliable on planning processes within universities (I know of no British university drawing up a rolling decennial plan), an university government (where he chooses only a few of the possible models), or on the social background of students (including their family as well as their class backgrounds) than he is on student cultures and counter-cultures or on the future of scholarship at a time when, as he sees and explains, the relationship of specialised knowledge to the advancement of learning as a whole is changing rapidly.

He has picked up much of the gossip within and between universities as well as the opinions as to why they are standing still or how they can be changed, but he is not sure about his own advice to policymakers. He tries hard to relate his "close-ups" to his perspectives, but the perspectives are always personal. "Anyone who has ever taken part in a television programme," he argues, "will be familiar with the photographic mounted cavalry who remain for most of the time at a discreet distance, but for certain shots spur their machines in close and aim with a zoom lens at the whites of the eyes. The total effect is not balanced: it could not be, so I did not try to make it more so."

The total effect is certainly impressive as well as impressionistic, a triumph of art (the art of metaphor) over system, but at the end we are left uncertain about basic choices. The questions are obvious, some of them searching: the answers he himself gives are diverse.

The methods employed by Mr Driver and his skill in employing them distinguish this fascinating book from other recent books on universities, most of them seeking (and not realising) a kind of objectivity. The range of reference is particularly helpful in enabling us to relate what has been happening in Germany and France, for example, to what has been happening in Britain.

Yet there are inevitable limitations. Catch the life of universities (or that part of their life which interests Mr Driver) at a particular moment of time, at the end of the 1960s, an exceptional decade in the history of all institutions, not only universities, and we become very quickly aware of the fact that we have no vantage point. All is in flux.

Already, since university moods change so fast, much in the book is dated, particularly in the evocation of mood. The 1970s will raise different issues from the 1960s, and there will be discontinuities as well as developments in the debate. Mr Driver's book will probably go down to history as a significant contribution to the writing of history while it is happening. It should be widely read now: it will certainly be widely read in the future.

Stuffed cockroaches

GEOFFREY GRIGSON on Roy Fuller's lectures

OWLS AND ARTIFICERS: Oxford Lectures on Poetry, by Roy Fuller (Deutsch, £1.80).

I TAKE Roy Fuller's lectures one by one. First lecture, "Philistines and Jacobins": culture today is exceptionally confused. Remember Matthew Arnold. Consult him on both tribes. Observe the continuing validity of his analysis.

No deep quarrel. But I think when he suggests that nowadays more of the middlebrow masquerades as the real thing and more kitsch is accepted by more of those who should know better, Roy Fuller may not be drawing right conclusions. Is the amount of badness relatively greater, or only quantitatively so, in our wider literacy? Isn't respect for the real thing perhaps relatively as well as quantitatively greater than when Roy Fuller and myself were young? Or when Arnold was lecturing?

Second lecture. After a gloss on Arnold, a gloss on I. A. Richards and sentimentality in verse. Some phrases, the eager apostasy of British poets, the cocoonisation of English verse. A fair look at much repellent banality. Dylan-Thomasian, Olsonian, Liverpool Pop. A statement that the watery verse which is superficially rebellious, and is about everywhere, may persist "as the poetry of a society moving towards the authoritarian and the reactionary."

Yes, but having gone this way, why not glance as well at the watery banalities in verse, for example, of the present Lord Chancellor, or Enoch Powell, or Mrs Harold Wilson? All in.

Lecture Three. Having now an owl (I like owls—let's say a cockroach) all around, a per contra excursion into Marianne Moore, and syllables, however invented, however imperfectly adhered to, as an assertion of form in the cockroachness of uniform, or uniform.

Lecture Four. The matière of verse demonstrated further in Wallace Stevens; who isn't a poet. Roy Fuller, all the same, is a good quoter from Stevens: "Poetry is an unofficial view of being," "poetry is a health." The major poetic idea in the world is and always has been the idea of God. One of the visible movements of the modern imagination is the movement away from the idea of God. That should endear Wallace Stevens to some who may continue to think of him as rocco around the isinglass of Pound or William Carlos Williams; though rocco has its pleasures.

Lecture Five. Backing again to verse-and-water. But first, what does the poet ask from readers? What should he do for his readers? I think the sound and sober answer should be, nothing—in either case, with which Roy Fuller seems nearly to agree.

Lecture Six. "How To Stuff Owls": a gloss—no, not trivial as you might say in unworthy interruption—on that beastly, yet not exactly boring, and still popular anthology "The Stuffed Owl." Roy Fuller is back to the kinds of bad current verse which are dangerous—presently admired verse which is "stuck in semi-literacy." My stuffed or all too current cockroach. (He recalls that I once spoke of Wallace Stevens as the Stuffed Goldfinch.)

I quarrel with the use of Roy Fuller's argument, but of course I don't deny it, I don't quarrel with its truth and its substance (except to regret a slight degree of alignment with Lord Whitehouse and Mrs Mary Longford over pornography, denunciation of which can surely be left to

that pair of unpoetic twins). What he says is generally so; and it is, to be sure, virtuously rare not to be taken in by our various kinds of thalidomide verse without limbs, with only a vestigial head, and certainly with no organs of insemination or reception (it multiplies by division).

But is such denunciation, ex cathedra, something which should occupy a poet with whatever grace or usefulness of wisdom or usefulness of counter-illustration?

I doubt it. I doubt the good effect of sad Arnold's polemic against philistinism; I am sure that few things in my time and Roy Fuller's have been more ridiculous (though there is always Yvor Winters)—or simply more ineffective except in the promotion of priggery—than the goings on and on

of the Headmaster and Headmistress and sub-headers and junior prefects of "Scrutiny". And of course, of course Roy Fuller is best when he writes or lectures about Marianne Moore and Wallace Stevens, poets.

I know how exasperated he must feel; but in the denying direction should he have allowed himself more than the occasional aside (at which Yeats, for instance, was so adept) while he proceeded with his proper affirmation? Shouldn't Mr Fuller have spoken after all as if his audience of undergraduates and dons had had civilised taste, even if he doubted it? Then we should have been given more in the line of his Marianne Moore and his Wallace Stevens.

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BSC near break-even in 1970, but faces £100 M deficit in 1971

By PETER RODGERS

The British Steel Corporation's loss of £100 million last year was much lower than had been feared, but the corporation may have difficulty in keeping to this year's targeted loss of £100 million. The target has already been damaged by the Whitson blast-furnace strike which, according to BSC chairman Lord Melchett, knocked £7 million off profit in the June first quarter. Counting interest costs this strike figure would, in fact, be substantially higher.

The forecast of a £100 million loss was announced last month by Mr John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. It assumed that prices stayed constant so the prospect of selective price increases which are not ruled out by the BSC's reluctant commitment to the 5 per cent CBI price freeze—will help in the fight to beat inflation and sagging steel demand and stay within the target.

On the other hand, there are doubts on whether the Chancellor's mini-Budget will have an appreciable effect on steel demand much before the next financial year beginning in April, 1972. Similarly, there is little prospect of industry building up its stocks of steel, which have run down fast in recent months at the expense of lower sales for the BSC.

Still under Government scrutiny, the corporation's plans for a giant "greenfield" plant for a new steel-making process have also been substantially up-graded from a 10-million tons a year plant to 15-million tons a year. Lord Melchett said after the publication of the BSC annual report yesterday.

This is the target for which losses are being incurred in order to bring costs down, and it means a huge increase in

the cost of such a plant which was originally expected to be about £1,000 million. The BSC wants the plant to provide for expansion to 20 million tons a year, although that is likely to be in the 1980s.

Last year's £100 million loss was well below the £250 million which had been widely but unofficially forecast in the steel industry. Lord Melchett said the outturn was £34 million worse than expected a year ago.

"The swing was not £100 million or more as has sometimes been reported."

Lord Melchett added that the result was "virtually a break-even position compared with our total turnover of nearly £1,500 million."

Before tax and deductions, which included £18 million for accelerated depreciation and other costs of closing plants before the end of their expected lives, the BSC made a £7 million profit. The trading surplus before depreciation and interest was £120 million.

Lord Melchett confirmed that the BSC had proposed another capital reconstruction to the Government. There is speculation that this could take the form of a writing down of some or all of the £700 million of "public dividend capital" on which the Government only receives dividends when the BSC makes a profit. With no prospect of dividends, the effect would be minimal so another course could be the writing off of the accumulated deficit which bears interest charges. This would ease problems faster.

In spite of the difficult year and an increase in capital investment to £143 million, Lord Melchett said the corporation's net borrowings went up by only £42 million and about 70 per cent of the capital spending would be financed from plans were financed from in-

ternal resources. There were no reserves to meet the costs of closures, Lord Melchett pointed out.

The corporation has also calculated that the companies which were nationalised in 1967 would have reported a total net loss of more than £50 million if the BSC's own accounting rules were applied.

For the future the main immediate emphasis is on saving costs, Lord Melchett said. Reporting systems are being improved, and plant performance will rise this year to save £30 million, although this will be offset by the £17 million cost of deterioration of old plant.

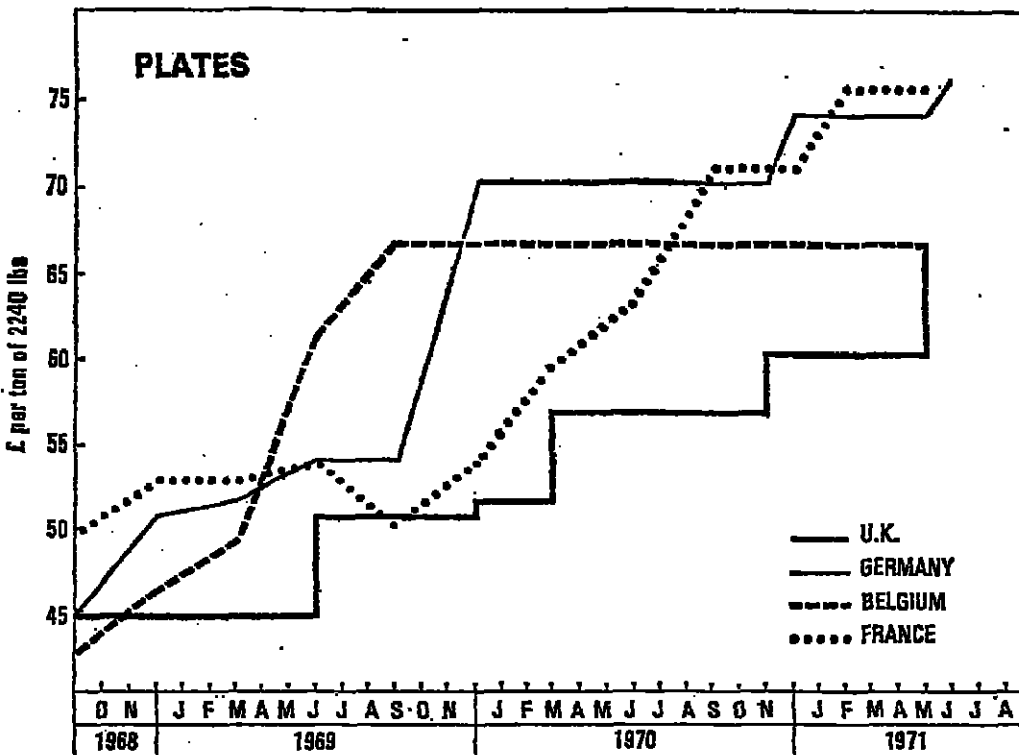
The closure programme will be continued and the successful effort to make customers pay up quicker will go on. By March only £74 million of home debts—36 per cent of the total—were late compared with 42 per cent 15 months before. In June it went down to 30 per cent. This brings in tens of millions in extra cash.

The formation of the product divisions "greatly aided rationalisation and improvements in productivity," Lord Melchett commented.

During the first quarter of the current year Lord Melchett estimated that the corporation lost only £2 million. It had been expected that the brunt of the problems would come later in the year as the main effect of the April coal price increase came through and as ore contracts were renegotiated in January.

The question of Government compensation for the cost of closures was definitely open for discussion," Lord Melchett said. He also added that talks with GKN about selling the State-owned Brymbo and East Moors works were beginning.

But proposals for taking over the main works in Manchester had "not reached the part we intend to close."



One of four charts published in the BSC's annual report to show the discrepancy between its prices and the published prices of Continental competitors

£40 M of loan stock placed by Distillers

Distillers Company, Britain's biggest Scotch whisky group, has placed £40 million of unsecured loan stock—the biggest capital raising issue since Imperial Chemical Industries raised a similar amount in December.

But whereas ICI has to pay nearly 11 per cent for its money, Distillers has got away with a coupon of 10 per cent. The issue was "well received" by institutions and a formal announcement that the stock has been placed will be made in Edinburgh this morning.

Net proceeds of the issue, £39.5 million, will be applied towards meeting both capital expenditure requirements and extra working capital needed to finance the group's expanding business—in particular an anticipated increase in sales.

The balance-sheet for the latest year will not be available until August 24 but the accounts for 1970-71, showed bank

overdrafts up from £12 million to £20 million. Stocks were £13 million higher at £200 million and this year they are expected to top the £220 million mark.

Distillers is banking on demand for Scotch whisky continuing to grow around 10 per cent per annum. Its growth level throughout the 1960s, and distilling capacity has recently been expanded. As stocks take over six years to mature, this has caused a strain on finance, particularly with grain and wage costs forcing up production costs.

Payment staggered

The cost of financing the loan stock issue is £7.6 million (last year's profits were £59 million) yet Distillers claims the new funds will earn sufficient profits to cover the interest charges. The full burden will not be felt until 1972-3 as payment of principal is staggered between

acceptance date and next January.

Ahead of the loan stock issue, Distillers has run down its holding in British Petroleum—the shares were received for the sale of its chemical interests to BP—to raise additional funds.

A total of 4.7 million shares were sold over the 15 months to June 30 but the company will not say how much it received. At yesterday's price BP shares would be worth £29.4 million but the amount received by Distillers would have been nearer £20 million due to the timing of its sales.

The company's holding in BP is now 8.1 million shares, or around 1.5 per cent of BP's capital, with a current value of £50.9 million. "Try and place this amount of BP shares and see what happens" was the company's answer to suggestions that further sales of BP shares would have been preferable to such a large fixed interest issue.

Little hope of increased Cunard offer

By JOHN COYNE

As Mr Maxwell Joseph's "buying syndicate" showed signs of crumbling, Trafalgar House Investments' chairman, Mr Nigel Brookes, made it plain that he will not raise his bid for Cunard Steam Ship on the present available facts.

On these warning signals Cunard's share price slumped a further 8p to 193p, well below Trafalgar's present 200p a share offer. Mr Joseph's syndicate was set up to force a higher bid from Trafalgar.

Initially it was said that a counter-bid would be launched "if necessary," with friends coming in to lend financial support to Mr Joseph's own millions, but this was quickly retracted and the syndicate labelled a "buying" one to keep the Cunard price above the offer level, and rally shareholders' support. Now, however, Mr Forrester, who had joined Mr Joseph in his syndicate, reveals that he has not bought any shares since he was re-appointed and that it is now difficult for him to buy shares in the company.

"I have got to discuss the propriety of buying shares as a director," he said yesterday, "and I agree that from today my position does become difficult" (he attended his first board meeting to study and approve the detailed rejection of the bid, to be sent to shareholders on Friday).

Mr Brookes said last night that he had stopped buying Cunard shares because "it appears that the Joseph-Forrester syndicate have stopped buying."

It is difficult to see that the defence documents can come up with any compelling case for rejecting the bid, and Mr Nigel Brookes said that "on the basis of the information we have been given so far, we will not raise our offer."

The group has, in fact, already raised its offer once, from an intimated 185p initially to the actual offer worth 200p. Trafalgar wants full ownership of Cunard. "We do not want a dissident minority with a lot of troublesome people popping up every five minutes," he said. "We want it as a business rather than a tax situation."

There would clearly be top management changes if Trafalgar won the battle. Mr Brookes said "I hope their management, which includes members of the board, would continue. As regards non-executive directors, I could not say. I do not think I would not say. I do not think I would not say. I do not think I would not say."

H. C. JAMES LTD.

Annual General Meeting, July 28, Luton

Highlights from the circulated review of the Chairman, Mr. L. B. Self

- * Group pre-tax profits rose by 10½% to a record level.
- * Our housebuilding companies handed over to private purchasers 16% more houses in 1970/71 than in the previous year, and it is planned to continue this trend in the current year. We have adequate land stocks to satisfy an expanding programme.
- * Rents received amounted to £159,939. It is anticipated that the number of flats in the U.K. built by us and let will have increased from 252 to 410 by the end of the current financial year.
- * An ever increasing demand for our houses, matched with available resources to meet it, together with a further advance in our rental revenue in the U.K., are good indications of our prospects for the current year. I have confidence in our future.

Summary of Results

	1971 £	1970 £
Group Profit before Taxation	842,288	762,007
Taxation	317,649	304,161
Group Profit after Taxation	524,639	457,846
Total Dividend	18%	16%

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, James House, Luton, Beds.

The JAMES Group

Chadburn Holdings Ltd

Results at a glance

Years ended 31st March	1969	1970	1971
Turnover	£200	£200	£200
Profit before Tax	2,171	2,465	2,637
Dividends (gross)	122	164	181
Dividends (net)	53	53	53
Profit retained	12	33	3

* The Directors are writing-off £86,560 from Debtors and Work-in-Progress in relation to the Rolls-Royce debt to the Company to allow for the worst possible outcome, although, at this time, it is impossible to assess the amount that may be recovered.

* Having regard to the general situation of the Company, and to the exceptional nature of the Rolls-Royce provisions, the Directors have no hesitation in recommending a maintained final dividend of 12½%.

* All operating companies made progress, apart from The Clayton Crane & Hoist Co. Ltd., whose products are acutely sensitive to the general level of investment in U.K. manufacturing.

* The Group has inbuilt resilience, born of its independence of any one market, and despite continuing inflation, our carefully prepared plans and budgets for the current year are for the continuance of the rate of growth achieved since 1969. Firm forecasts are not, however, possible in the present economic climate.

Highlights from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. D. C. Bamford

OPERATING SUBSIDIARIES

Clayton Crane & Hoist Co. Ltd. Chadburn Biocycle Ltd.
Chadburn (Darwen) Ltd. A. H. Sear Ltd.
Chadburn (Surveying Equipment) Ltd.
Chadburns (Research & Development) Ltd.

CITY COMMENT

Old Lady's growth stock

YOU AND I as shareholders, not just £4,000 net out of the Bank of England in 1970-71, the income from dividends and taxation less charges to the Government. Or, if you prefer to look at the dividend pure and simple, £1,748,000 (unchanged) for many years before 1969-70.

Not much, you may think, for a concern with a balance sheet value of £585 million. That includes some plummy central London properties at cost less depreciation. Goodness knows what a revaluation (which would be appropriate in the circumstances of the Bank) would throw up. On the other hand, since the purchase price was £58 million—and in irredeemable Treasury 2 per cent paper at that—seem to have done well on growth.

Really, it is impossible, with due respect to the select committee, the auditors (Deloitte) must have found this a relaxing job and everyone at Threadneedle Street to take their "accounts" very seriously. The "profit" of the banking department is struck after providing services to the Government below cost; the income of the issue department—which punts about a return of only about 5 per cent on the huge £3,480-million portfolio of Government debt—jumps interest payments and capital profits or losses into one figure.

Next year's accounts will straighten some of this out. The Government is to pay a "proper" charge for the Bank's services in running the public debt and the foreign exchange market, and at the same time the dividend is to be unfrozen. Profits will go to the Treasury after making proper provision for reserves instead of the other way round.

Even so, the accounts will still, as is proper for the public dress of an old lady, conceal all the intimate details. Foreign exchange dealings are left out because the Bank acts only as an agent for the exchange equalisation account—so we will never know how much the Bank makes for the EEA next time the speculators burn their fingers. Provision for doubtful debts is made "as they arise"—and netted out of a global figure for "advances and other provisions". In the balance sheet, so again, we will never know when the Old Lady turns her fingers (Old the Bank hold any Rolls-Royce paper, for instance?).

So we are left with what will

be a "true" profit figure in future years. Or will it? Will the Treasury, which stands to get its money back anyway, really put up its toughest resistance when it comes to fixing charges? And is the Bank meant to operate in the interests of profits, or of managing monetary policy? Two figures, anyway, for the record. The operating profit last year was £6,944,000. Banking staff at 4,500 is 1,700 less than in 1950, so one bank at least has saved staff through computerisation.

B. ELLIOTT

Announcement tilts Herbert

ALFRED HERBERT'S shares have been relatively firm since the dismal interim statement on Monday which lopped 3½p off the price. But yesterday that is, when investors began to measure the full implications of the annual statement of Mr Jack Frye, the chairman of the Elliott group, one of Herbert's direct competitors.

Elliott, which also produced its figures for the year to March 1971, saw its share price ease back 1½p to 40p on the announcement, while Herbert's share price, firm in the morning, began to crumble under the pressure.

Elliott's trading figures are not too bad, nothing like the rout which Herbert revealed on Monday. For the year the pre-tax profit is £622,000, compared with £501,000. And these figures understate the improvement trading since they are struck after writing-off £648,000 for the trading and terminal losses of firms closed during the year. In 1969-70 equivalent write-offs were a mere £198,000.

But if the figures are better at the pre-tax level one explanation of the recovery appears lower down the profit and loss account, where it takes its toll. Elliott's 51 per cent owned South African subsidiary, the Goldfields group, has been booming. It turned in pre-tax profits of over £600,000.

When the higher tax and minority payments associated with the boom at Goldfields group are added, Elliott's earnings for ordinary shareholders are only £71,300 compared with £132,000 in 1969-70.

It was not so much this decline, as the chairman's statement, which affected dealers' attitudes to the shares of both Elliott and Herbert. Mr Frye leaves no doubt in shareholders' minds that the machine tool industry has yet to face the worst. The home trade order book for the industry is, he says,

at its "lowest level for 40 years."

He goes on: "Unless the hoped-for improvement in demand starts to take effect in the very near future our results for the current year are bound to show a reduction."

As with some of its competitors Elliott lacks the cash resources to buy much for stock in anticipation of the recovery in demand which could come towards the end of the year, and this will inevitably retard the recovery in profits.

On an historic earnings multiple of 73 at 40p given the Elliott gearing the shares are looking a long way ahead and could now come in for some profit-taking, after this year's rise from a low of 17½p.

UNIGATE

A share to watch

FOLLOWING the 2 per cent first half increase, growth of Unigate quickened in the second half of 1970-71. In fact for the year as a whole a 10 per cent rise to £340 million in sales produced a similar advance to £10.7 million in the pre-tax profit.

Thanks partly to the fall in the tax rate, equity earnings have moved up nearly five points to 28 per cent and the dividend raised by one point to 10½ per cent is covered 1.7 times.

Some of the gloss is rubbed off the £1 million second half gain by the inclusion of a £204,000 retrospective rebate to the milk division by the Ministry of Agriculture. The rest came largely from the expanding food division whose St Ivel brand name is being strongly promoted by an advertising campaign financed by a £1 million provision set aside from a £2.38 million Ministry profit margins adjustment from earlier years.

With the end of cheap welfare milk and free school milk, Unigate faces a threat to a sizeable chunk of its sales. However, a group which buys about one third of the liquid milk produced in England and Wales should be able to use any surplus in dairy products, although the reported 10 per cent drop in butter consumption is a bearish point.

Margins will remain tight on the milk side but higher world dairy product prices should make it easier for Unigate to maintain and perhaps improve them elsewhere in the group,

although big brother in the CBI is watching.

The board is, of course, strongly pro-market. It believes that there are very few companies which have more to gain from Britain entering the view that Unigate can help to fill the gap arising in any fall in supplies from Australia and to some extent from New Zealand. This is understandable because the group already makes 47 per cent of the cheese produced in Britain.

Buoyancy is the watchword in the food division which has a "spectacular" three-year projection and which is expected to be the company's biggest growth area. Up 1p to 17½p yesterday where the P/E is around 16½, Unigate is a share to watch.

NORVIC

Opening up the bidding

SHARE DEALERS yesterday hoisted Drakes' 48½p-a-share takeover bid for Norvic, the Norwich shoe firm, and hoisted Norvic's share price to 60p in early deals. Profit taking later clipped the price back to 56p, still above the equity and loan stock offer from Drakes, Mr Selmes' master company.

The offer is not meant to be a serious one. The value was below the market price at the time it was launched. Norvic is currently in the midst of a trading recovery, and its book assets add up to a formidable 73½p per share, much of it in property offering capital appreciation potential.

It is arguable whether Drakes' move is merely a slighting bid to prompt the Norvic board into revealing the strength of their defences, or whether it is designed to spur the other party, which is rumoured to be interested, into launching a counter bid.

The latter would certainly give Drakes' a neat little dealing profit. The firm had quietly built up a 9.9 per cent holding before rushing in to mop up a further 10 per cent through Dalton Barton.

Whatever the facts, shareholders should sit back and await events. The board of Norvic has gone into a huddle with their financial adviser, Hill Samuel, and promises a full statement soon. But really it would not need anything more than a curt dismissal as insufficient to fight it off on the present terms.

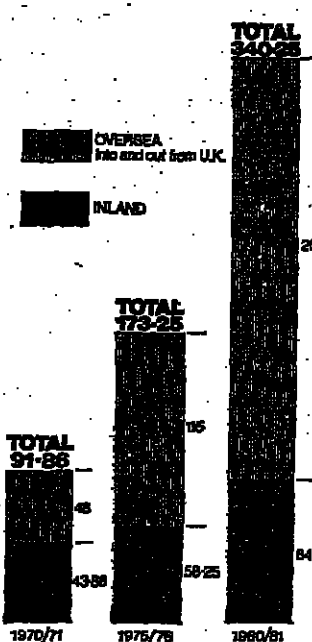
£7½ M Telex centre for Post Office

The Post Office is to build a £7.5 million multi-purpose telecommunications centre at Vauxhall in South London, a large part of which will be needed to cope with the dramatic extension in Telex traffic.

The buildings will house an international and an inland Telex exchange, telephone switchrooms and a service centre. In the first phase, equipment worth about £5 million will be installed by 1976.

The scheme will be called Keybridge. House and is expected to cater for the growth of Telex up to the late seventies. Further centres will be needed by then. International Telex calls—which for businessmen has taken over from the telegram—will rise from 25 million calls a year now to 81 million by 1978. Incoming calls will rise from two million to 73 million. Keybridge House will be a switching centre for international calls for the majority of provincial customers. The new plans arise from a study of the expected traffic started three to four years ago.

Telex is an important replacement for inland as well as overseas telegrams and



indeed many telegrams are sent through the Post Office by Telex. The telegram service is being concentrated to curb losses.

Trust-Forte still split

No attempt has yet been made to patch up the quarrel between Lord Crowther and Sir Charles Forte over the dismissal of Mr Michael Pickard, managing director of Trust Houses-Forte.

Lord Hacking, who was one of a party of Trust Houses-Forte directors in Aviemore yesterday for the opening of a new Highland hotel, said there was "absolutely no change" in the position.

The split came into the open last Friday when Lord Crowther, heading a minority group

Wall Street

The New York stock market closed sharply down yesterday after being buffeted by the heaviest selling pressure in the past two weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 8.69 points to close at 872.01.

FENCHURCH INSURANCE HOLDINGS LIMITED

RESULTS TO 31ST MARCH	1971	1970
Profit before tax	£22,429	£14,946
Net equity earnings	365,377	268,881
Dividends	4.7p	3.8p
	45%	40%

* Recent acquisitions: J. B. Wimble & Co. Ltd. and Canada Britannia Insurance Brokers Ltd.

* Income derived from overseas business has increased to 23% from 17% in 1970.

* Mr Harry Kissin, Chairman, states: "The company is now in a strong position, following the steps that have been taken both in terms of management and also in the services it can provide to clients to take the maximum advantage of the changes that are occurring in the insurance industry. With the influx of new ideas and new management, there is every reason to believe that the results for the current and future years will reflect the forward progress of the group in terms of increased profits."

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary, Plantation House, Mincing Lane, London, EC3.

Lindsay Parkinson

£70,000,000
Civil Engineering and
Building Work in hand.

A material improvement in the volume of Building contracts obtained, anticipated growth in Overseas work and other Departments, will offset any fall in Civil Engineering turnover that may arise on completion of major contracts this year. Work in hand approaches £70m—£20m more than last year.

Despite continuing pressure of increasing costs in relation to fixed price contracts during a period of rapid inflation, the Board has every confidence in the ability of the company to meet the challenge and trust that the results of the current year will again give satisfaction.

After 56 years' service—the last 28 as Chairman of the Company—Mr. A. E. Parkinson hands over this year to Mr. F. V. Osborne, with Mr. A. W. Robinson as Vice-Chairman. Mr. Parkinson has accepted an invitation to become the first President of the Company.

Year ended 31st December	1967	1968	1969	1970
Profit before Tax	£853,884	£875,383	£923,274	£925,014
Taxation	£394,079	£402,737	£440,000	£376,731
Net Profit	£459,805	£472,646	£483,274	£548,283
Dividends on Ordinary Stock (Gross)	£191,664	£197,654	£203,643	£215,622
Capital and Reserves	£4,017,870	£4,326,696	£4,554,699	£5,276,500

lp Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co. Ltd.
Lindsay House, 88 Upper Richmond Road,
London S.W.15. Telephone: 01-874 6444

Fast breeder project in US could fold

By Seth Lipsky

ONE OF the United States' advanced nuclear power projects looks like folding after a long history of miscalculations and accidents.

The Enrico Fermi plant, conceived by Walker Ciser, a US industrialist and chairman of Detroit Edison, was one of the first of the next generation of nuclear reactors—the fast breeders, which make more fuel than they consume.

This is a field in which Britain has a world lead which can only be helped by the problems of the Fermi plant.

It was supposed to cost about \$50 millions, but about \$130 millions has been spent. When it was first switched on eight years ago, it was supposed to have generated, by 1970, \$48.8 millions from the sale of steam to Detroit Edison and \$43.5 millions from the sale of plutonium to the US Government. But in eight years the plant operated at full power for the equivalent of only 21 days. It has taken in only \$65,000 from the sale of heat, and it has not sold any plutonium.

Instead of leading the

world in breeder reactors, the US now is struggling to catch up because the prototype Fermi plant so far has failed. Other heavily funded US Government-supported efforts are under way to build a demonstration breeder reactor that works, and the Fermi plant is out of the running.

Mr Ciser claims the plant, which stands in Monroe, on the shore of Lake Michigan, has made significant contributions to breeder technology, and could make more. "We have realised only half our potential stature," he says. He is trying to keep the plant operating on an experimental basis, for research, but even that modest aim is threatened.

Mr Ciser needs \$50 millions, and there is a great deal of doubt whether he will be able to raise the money from reluctant boards of directors of utilities.

Many utility company executives say they cannot predict what their boards of directors will do about requests for more support. One says there is "a certain amount of personal irritation with Walker Ciser" and that problems of technology and tight money are worsened by the feeling the Fermi project is "so inextricably tied up with Mr Ciser on a personal basis."

At the outset, critics questioned Fermi's safety and said it could explode and spread dangerous radioactivity. Labour unions challenged its construction permit in a suit that went to the US Supreme Court before the permit was finally upheld. Then a multiplicity of technical problems increased costs and delayed completion. Graphite shielding proved inadequate to contain some kinds of radiation, and it had to be replaced. Fuel handling equipment did not work.

Tubing in steam generators sprang leaks.

Finally in October 1966, while power was being increased, a piece of internal plating ripped off the inside of the reactor into the current of liquid sodium used to cool the core. The flow of cooling sodium was partly blocked, and sections of the overheated core melted.

Nobody was injured, but the repair job turned out to be a staggering one. Complicated new tools had to be designed and built to reach inside the radioactive reactor to repair it.

It was, Mr Ciser says, like the "removal of your appendix through your nostrils." But not everyone was impressed by the need to undertake the difficult task of repair. One critic described Fermi's engineering as "Band-Aid technology" and "inexcusable."

Not until July 1970 did the reactor operate again. Today it has a limited fuel supply and its AEC licence will expire this summer. Fermi officials say they do not expect any trouble getting the licence extended, or getting approval for some technical improvements they want to make, but they are much less optimistic about getting the money they need.

At the same time, Fermi's managers say, their reactor is running better than it ever has before. And it is still the biggest operating machine of its kind in the world. Fermi officials, and Mr Ciser, insist it is ready, with some modifications, to contribute to the US breeder reactor programme as an important research, development and training facility. A number of scientists, as well as US Government and private energy experts, agree, but they say the real question is whether to funnel the limited funds for breeder-reactor development into Fermi or into another project.



Replacing a worn bit during drilling at the BP/Gas Council exploratory gas and oil well at Great Hatfield, Yorkshire

Carpet equipment makers head for export boom

ALTHOUGH THE domestic carpet manufacturing industry is in a sluggish state, British carpet-making equipment suppliers and two Blackburn machinery builders are at present involved in major export deals with American carpet-makers.

Edison Tufting Machinery, with an order worth \$6 millions already in hand from a British group, said to be one of the largest carpet-making organisations in the world, is now in an advanced stage of negotiation for an even larger order—one worth \$12 millions—with an American carpet company. And in addition it is discussing another deal worth \$8 millions with a West German tufted carpet manufacturer.

All three deals involve the Blackburn Carpet Machine, which uses a hollow needle system to "rivet" pile tufts of yarn into a backing fabric. The unit is claimed to be capable of producing almost any type of design in up to eight colours.

The first commercial machine is due to be installed in the British customer's mill in January. These massive deals will involve a large expansion of Edison's factory. It is believed that each deal involves sole rights to the Blackburn Carpet process for a time in the carpet-makers' own country.

The second machinery builder to be scoring major successes in export markets is Edgar Pickering (Blackburn). This is the company which has been given an exclusive world licence from the Mohasco Industries of America to build the Crawford Multi-Colour Tufting Range.

In this system a sheet of pile yarn is design-printed, in six or eight colours, taken up on to beams which are then fed into the tufting machine to make an intricately designed carpet.

After part of the system was shown at the recent Paris textile machinery exhibition Edgar Pickering reports that several orders have been booked at £180,000 a range, and says that at least two of these are from American companies.

Pickering has recently established its own American subsidiary in a factory in Chattanooga where it plans to build Pickering equipment for the American market.

At the Paris show Edgar Pickering introduced two new manufacturing machines. One is a heavy-duty standard tufting machine, the Maxituff, the latest in a new generation of heavy-duty standard tufting machines introduced over the past 18 months by the British tufting trade. The Maxituff, said to

have been designed by Mr Max M. Beasley (who is president of the recently formed Chattanooga subsidiary) and the technical director of the British plant, is said to have many built-in features giving higher production rates and a simple variable needle stroke adjustment for fine settings of pile heights.

Edgar Pickering also had a good exhibition as far as the Loostitch machine was concerned. This was the first public showing of a machine which uses an advanced tufting/knitting technique to make a variety of fabrics of the terry-loop type (with loops on one or both sides of the backing fabric).

The machine was originally developed by two technologists at Loughborough University and is now being built by another Pickering subsidiary, Pickering-Loostitch. The first full-size machine on exhibition had a sewing width of 11.5 metres. The company claims that many orders, including one for 14 units, were placed in Paris for machines with a width up to three metres.

Loop needleloom

A NEW APPROACH to the business of producing a loop pile effect on needed floor-coverings has been evolved by Garnett-Bywater of Yorkshire. In contrast to at least two Continental needleloom builders who have developed modified looms (or modification kits for existing looms) to achieve this effect, Garnett-Bywater has developed a special heated embossing system, christened the Roll-a-cord system, which is applied to the carpet after the drying and curing of the resin binder.

Speed is one of the major advantages of the method: the Roll-a-cord unit runs at up to five linear metres a minute. The working width of the standard model is 2.15 metres, the company being able to supply embossing rollers of any pitch from 4mm upward.

Needle carpets with surfaces of nylon, polypropylene, or acrylic fibre, bonded by any of the usual acrylic resins or SBR compounds—and even carpets already backed with self-adhesive coatings—can be readily processed.

Space-dyeing

Space-dyeing has had a hard time overcoming the misgivings resulting from many bad experiences with unsuitable equipment which the trade suffered when the concept of the space-dyed pile yarn was first introduced to the European tufting trade in 1964.

In the past year Courtaulds has done much to improve the reputation of space-dyeing, with the yarns coloured on equipment developed by the fibre producer and now used in the group's plant at Bury (the old Kirkcaldy plant). The yarn has been used to good effect in Lancaster Carpets' Quest and Inspiration ranges, and now an American company, Pharr Yarns, is to set up a carpet yarn

space-dyeing plant at Irvine, Ayrshire.

The plant will be controlled by Pharr International, a company owned jointly by it and American namesake—Carolyn of Switzerland—and is due to open in January, using a space-dyeing process known as Colorando. The factory will be the second in North-west Europe, as Pharr International already has one at Venendaele in Holland.

A Danish company, Vak Henriksen, has developed a space-dyeing machine, the VB Syn-Flow Type 60, which works on a spray principle in which the colour is applied through slots in a drum. The machine processes the yarn in banks of 71 inches and has an output of up to 165lb of space dyed yarn an hour. The bank of yarn are stacked on top of each other around the roller stainless steel drum and the dye is applied automatically through the slots by a multi-colour spray system, up to 35 colours being applied at the same time. The dye cycle lasts about five minutes for 165lb of yarn.

Celon in carpets?

COURTAULDS appears to be edging closer to the carpet industry with Celon, its nylon 6-filament yarn. Although trade development of this yarn has been officially concentrated on much finer deniers than those normally used in the carpet industry, quantities of Celon filament yarn of 3750 denier are certainly being evaluated, if not commercially used, in the British tufting industry. Courtaulds, too, has installed a Pinlon carpet yarn-bulking machine to carry out trials on undrawn Celon yarn.

Mini-Budget boosts sales - Rediffusion

Rediffusion's chairman, Sir John Spencer Wills, said at yesterday's annual meeting that since his circulation review, "we have had the 'Barber bombshell'—the Chancellor's announcement, ten days ago, that the strict controls on hiring and hire-purchase were to be instantly and completely abolished."

He said that there would at the same time be a useful reduction in the rate of purchase tax. "Never before has so dramatic and instantaneous a change come upon the television-set market in this country."

Sir John welcomed this freedom, though it created dangers as well as opportunities. Over the short term, at least, it was bound to give colour television (business) a boost, but it was too early to say how much the company will benefit, even in the short term. However all the indications were that business was increasing considerably.

Company Meeting

W. & J. GLOSSOP LTD.

The 38th annual general meeting of W. & J. Glossop Limited was held on July 28 at Halifax, Mr. V. C. Jones (the Chairman) presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement: "Whilst we were faced with ever increasing rising costs, highly competitive conditions and a restricted volume of available work in the year under review, it is my pleasure to report a substantial increase in profit—the highest for the last five years."

The Group accounts show a pre-tax profit of £243,451 (£194,926), a satisfactory increase of £48,525, almost 25%. S.E.T. additional to Corporation Tax has again taken some £78,500 (£72,000). The Directors recommend a Final Dividend of 12½% plus a Bonus of 2½% which will make a total distribution for the year of 20%, an increase of 3½% on last year.

Turnover of the Parent Company does show an increase of some 5%, but Trading Profit is only marginally up. To achieve these results in a year of abnormal inflation, and with fixed price contracts imposed upon us, must be considered satisfactory, which again emphasises the advantageous nature of our spread of activities and specialised operations.

The report was adopted.

You are short of finance
You are going public
You plan to expand
You're merging or taking-over
You're starting a business
You're setting up abroad
You have foreign currency problems
You need instalment credit
You're uncertain about insurance
You need leasing or factoring facilities

The turning points.

Only the Midland has a Finance Management Team to see you through.

There are occasions in the life of every business and every businessman when financial arrangements must move in a new direction.

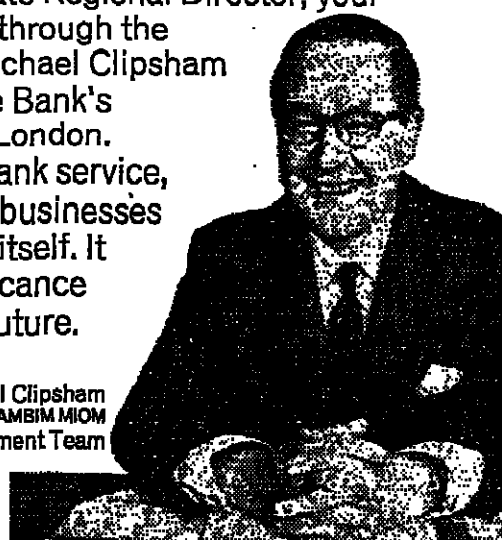
This is when the best financial advice, assistance and management are essential. And it is for these occasions that the Midland Bank, alone amongst the major clearing banks, has introduced its new Finance Management Service.

Details of the facilities of the Midland Bank Group can be discussed by the new Team, which consists of a number of highly trained, experienced men who have already held management appointments in the Midland Bank. Each is available to companies to provide a complete finance management service, and can be contacted

through the appropriate Regional Director, your Midland Manager, or through the Team's leader, Mr. Michael Clipsham—who is based in the Bank's Head Office, Poultry, London.

As a clearing bank service, it is unique. To many businesses it has already proved itself. It will be of great significance to many more in the future.

Mr Michael Clipsham
TO FCIS RB AMBIM MDM
who leads the Finance Management Team



Midland Bank Finance Management Service
A Great British Bank

Turnround at Fairey brings higher payout

A turnround from a big loss to a most respectable profit, enables the board of the Fairey Company to step the dividend up by 12½ points, a final of 14½ per cent making 22½ per cent, against 10 per cent. The preliminary statement, however, discloses a heavy loss on Canadian property sales on book values.

A pre-tax profit of £1,552,000 for 1970-1 goes against a loss of £241,000 thanks to an increase of nearly 50 per cent in normal trading profits and the absence of any exceptional charge in respect of the Dunge-ness "B" contract for which £1,300,000 was provided in the previous year. This, of course, arose out of the final settlement with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

Sir Joseph Hunt, the chairman, also reports that the sale of freehold and leasehold properties of Fairey Canada for \$1,700,000, against a book value of \$3,600,000 virtually completes the realisation of the assets of a subsidiary which discontinued trading at the end of March last year.

The board now plans to reduce the capital of the Canadian subsidiary by \$1,500,000 which will leave only a small cash balance remaining in Canada.

Sir Joseph also discloses that development plans are in hand for the Heston site where properties have been valued at £1,500,000.

R. & J. Pullman buys dye works

R. and J. Pullman has acquired for cash consideration, the whole of the share capital of Central Dyeing, of Hebbden Ridge, Yorkshire, the old-established dyer and finisher of corduroy and allied fabrics. The acquisition will enable the Pullman group to control the complete process of weaving, dyeing, and distributing important quantities of corduroy cloths, for which there is an ever-increasing demand.

Mr V. G. Ingham will remain chairman, and Mr Alan Greenwood has been appointed managing director. Mr Greenwood is also managing director of Greenwood Steel and Son, the cotton mill subsidiary of R. and J. Pullman.

William Cory results improve

Much improved results by Wm Cory and Son, the fuel, marine and transport group, bring a 1½ points increase in the dividend, a final of 11½ per cent making 15 per cent for 1970-71, against 13½ per cent. The larger payment is backed by a rise from £3,550,000 to £3,913,000 in the profit before charging £1,466,000 (£1,450,000) for tax.

Negotiations for the sale of the freehold of Cory Buildings continue, and the directors point out that any benefits from a sale will not be apparent until the move to Bracknell in 1972 owing to the need to rent space meanwhile.

The directors also report that the initial response to the development of the group's warehousing and distribution service has gone very much according to plan and a number of major

companies have been added to its clients. They emphasise, however, that it will be a year or two before this operation contributes significantly to group profits.

Metro to acquire Innerwyke

Metro Dyers and Cleaners (Warrington) is acquiring the whole of the issued share capital of Innerwyke Investments, a property investment company. The consideration is £180,000, to be satisfied by the allotment of 300,000 ordinary shares in Metro at 60p per share.

The board of Metro will be taking over the management of Innerwyke's activities and firmly believes that this acquisition will both strengthen the group's assets and earning potential when full advantage has been taken of reversionary and redevelopment potential.

John White first half profit leaps

John White Footwear Holdings, the footwear, engineering and property group based in Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, has made a first half profit of £165,000 before tax, its biggest first half profit since 1961. The result is also a 90 per cent increase over last year's first half profit of £87,000.

The board has stepped up the interim dividend from 3 per cent to 5 per cent. The directors report that order books are "healthy" and that all factories are fully occupied.

They conclude: "The outlook for the remainder of the year is good." Last year the group made a pre-tax profit for the full year of £180,530.

Quinton Hazell raises payout

The dividend of Quinton Hazell (Holdings), the manufacturer of components for the motor industry, is being raised from 11½ per cent to 13½ per cent. As the pre-tax profit has shot up from £1,213,000 to £1,620,000, the larger payment is soundly based.

The group is still doing well. Turnover of the automotive manufacturing divisions increased by 25 per cent in the first four months of the current year. Further expansion has been limited by lack of manufacturing capacity, but with the purchase of a freehold factory of 300,000 sq ft on a site area of 44 acres, the board looks forward to an accelerated rate of growth.

The purchase is being financed by an issue of 2,666,667 ordinary shares which has been firmly underwritten and placed by the company's brokers.

Electronic Machine raises final

Unpleasant news comes from the Electronic Machine Company. With a final of 12½ per cent, the total dividend is being raised from the equivalent of

12½ per cent to 12½ per cent. But there any satisfaction on a 10 per cent rise to £1,758,000 in the turnover has been rewarded with a slump from £275,567 to £121,070 in the pre-tax profit. After tax, the net profit has tumbled from £177,217 to £80,796.

In a comment on the figures, the directors explain that a sum of £143,000 for "exceptional" items has been provided in the accounts and that detailed explanations will be given in the full accounts.

Laporte chairman cautious

Mr Aubrey Jones, the chairman of Laporte Industries (Holdings), gave shareholders a cautious report at yesterday's annual meeting. He told them that profit for the first quarter of the current financial year was better than in the same period last year, but emphasised that it would be misleading to interpret this as an indication that the results for the current financial period would be better than those for 1970-1.

Mr Jones explained that commissioning of the chloride plant was completed at the end of May and that since then the full cost of running the plant fell in the profit and loss account. He added that it would, therefore, be unwise to expect anything but reduced results for the current financial period of nine months, but that he would be disappointed if the group was unable to hold its present rate of distribution.

Mr Jones warned that the problems connected with the chloride plant were putting a strain on the company although it was well supported by cash resources. This was the reason why it was thought right to reduce the dividend which, already announced, has been cut from 13½ per cent to 9½ per cent.

Waxworks' profit wanes

The first half profit of Madame Tussaud's, the London waxworks and planetarium group, has dipped slightly, but the chairman, Lord Rothermere, says the full year results should be "comparable" to last year's record profit of £441,749 before tax, and that there should be a resumption of the upward trend in 1972.

The group's net profit before tax for the period ended April 30 was £132,000 compared with £135,000 for the corresponding period in 1970. Directors have declared an interim dividend of 6 per cent compared with an equivalent 5½ per cent last year.

The chairman says there has been some delay in the second development plan, but is reaching the end of its first stage, allowing new areas of the exhibition to be opened. Completion of the plan is scheduled for the first quarter of 1972.

Vita-Tex meets payout target

Vita-Tex, the warp and weft knitted fabric manufacturer which became public in March 1970, has announced a final dividend of 11 per cent, making a total payout for the year to April 30 of 21 per cent as forecast. This compares with a single payment of 11 per cent in the previous year.

The pre-tax profit of the company rose from £362,329 to £369,357, after a drop in first-half profit. The board says the improvement in the second half stemmed from increased turnover, and better margins achieved by the concentration of sales in fabrics with a higher value added content. The improvement in turnover and profit is "currently being maintained."

Decision by Watney today?

Watney Mann could today decide its next course of action in the prolonged struggle for control of Truman Hanbury Buxton. Grand Metropolitan Hotels, whose £44.5 millions offer has been recommended by Truman, last night posted its offer document to Truman shareholders while Watney and its advisers went along for yet another meeting with the Truman board and their advisers, Morgan Grenfell.

Guinness Mahon, Watney's advisers, declined to comment last night on the timing of its next move but it is thought it will come today. Meanwhile, the GM document contains a short foreword from Truman's chairman, Sir D. A. Pease, pointing out the GM assurances over staff and redundancies. He also forecasts profits of £3 millions this year against £2.5 millions.

Butchers attack meat check rise

Increases of up to 50 per cent in the maximum charges for meat inspection, announced by the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday, were condemned as an "iniquitous imposition" by the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations.



With exports accounting for nearly half of its output, the sinking mechanists at English Numbering Machines have to cope with Arabic and Siamese characters in the manufacture of counting, numbering and dating devices

Cavenham to bid more for Bovril?

Cavenham Foods has signalled its intention to come back with a takeover bid for Bovril to top the £11-million offer announced last week by Rowntree Mackintosh.

The group's financial advisers, Keyser, Ullman, announced yesterday that Cavenham, which started the Bovril auction in June with a £9½-million offer, bought 109,930 Bovril shares in the market at 39p on Tuesday. The news will have soothed the nerves of speculators who, anticipating a second offer from Cavenham, have pushed the Bovril share price up to the 40p mark, some 40p above the value of the Rowntree bid.

The clear implication of the Cavenham move is that it is prepared to pay substantially more than Rowntree in order to get its hands on Bovril's valuable brand names.

Under the terms of the takeover code, Cavenham, when it comes out with its second bid, will have to offer all shareholders at least the weighted average of the price it has paid for its stock market purchases.

Cavenham's determination to win this takeover contest cannot be doubted. The Bovril directors have made it plain that they do not want to merge with Cavenham and prefer the Rowntree link. They already claim to have "irrevocably" committed their own shareholders to the takeover, to Rowntree. Taking these holdings into account Rowntree claims to have 17 per cent of Bovril's shares already in the bag, a solid base from which to launch its offer and a significant obstacle to Cavenham's ambitions.

Fires cost UK record £62 M

Fires in the United Kingdom cost a record £62 millions in the first six months of this year, the British Insurance Association said yesterday.

The estimated total for the same period in 1970 was £58,400,000. "It is a serious setback after better results in 1970," declared Chief Fire Officer Gerald Eastham, acting chairman of the Central Fire Liaison Panel.

The Government and fire authorities made an annual investment of over £70 million in the fire service, said Mr Eastham. Industry's full co-operation was needed to make it effective since too many large fires showed delayed calls to the fire services.

Estimated fire damage in June dropped nearly £14 millions last year to £10,500,000. The month's largest fire caused damage estimated at over £750,000 at a Midland printing works and food packaging warehouse. Three other fires cost an estimated £500,000 each.

The figures did not take into account the additional loss to the economy caused by subsequent disruption of business, and loss of production and exports, said the BIA.

£1½M loans to doctors

National Health doctors borrowed nearly £14 millions last year to buy or modernise their surgeries, according to the General Practice Finance Corporation.

De La Rue setback

Although the first quarter figures released by De La Rue yesterday disappointed the stock market, the company appears to have recovered its lost optimism. The shares fell 17p to 28½p following the announcement that pre-tax profits for the first quarter ended June were £776,000.

This is a healthy increase on the £685,000 earned at the same stage last year, but the figure is significantly lower than the £1.2 million earned in the fourth quarter of 1970-1, and it was this

Accident Bill will be killed

Industrial accidents cost Britain almost three times as many working days as strikes, Mr Norman Buchan, Labour MP for Renfrew West, told a Commons Standing Committee yesterday.

More than 600 people died and 300,000 were injured in an average year, he said during the Committee stage of his Employed Persons (Safety) Bill.

The Bill would give recognised trade unions the right to appoint safety committees for promoting and participating in industrial safety, and would make consultations between employees and employers compulsory.

Mr Dudley Smith, Employment Under-Secretary, said that although the Government supported voluntary consultations it did not believe that the case for compulsion had been made out.

Lonrho up a point

With one eye on a stock market which continues to place more credence on rumors than the board's assurances over the future of certain African operations, Lonrho is raising its interim dividend by one point to 11 per cent.

Final dividend will be "at least maintained" at last year's 15 per cent. As announced, interim profits were virtually unchanged at £7.6 millions.

CLOSING PRICES

Account: August 6
Settlement: August 17

LONDON

BRITISH FUNDS

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank of England	100.00
Barclays	100.00
British	100.00
City	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Foreign	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Maritime	100.00
Merchants	100.00
Mitros	100.00
National	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
Windsor	100.00

CORPS & BOARDS

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank of England	100.00
Barclays	100.00
British	100.00
City	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Foreign	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Maritime	100.00
Merchants	100.00
Mitros	100.00
National	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
Windsor	100.00

FOREIGN

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank of England	100.00
Barclays	100.00
British	100.00
City	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Foreign	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Maritime	100.00
Merchants	100.00
Mitros	100.00
National	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
Windsor	100.00

DOMINION & COLONIAL

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank of England	100.00
Barclays	100.00
British	100.00
City	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Foreign	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Maritime	100.00
Merchants	100.00
Mitros	100.00
National	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
Windsor	100.00

AMERICAN & CANADIAN

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank of England	100.00
Barclays	100.00
British	100.00
City	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Foreign	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Maritime	100.00
Merchants	100.00
Mitros	100.00
National	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
Windsor	100.00

BANKS & HP

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank of England	100.00
Barclays	100.00
British	100.00
City	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Foreign	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Maritime	100.00
Merchants	100.00
Mitros	100.00
National	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
Windsor	100.00

BREWERIES

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank of England	100.00
Barclays	100.00
British	100.00
City	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Foreign	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Maritime	100.00
Merchants	100.00
Mitros	100.00
National	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
Windsor	100.00

BUILDING & PAINTS

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank of England	100.00
Barclays	100.00
British	100.00
City	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Foreign	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Maritime	100.00
Merchants	100.00
Mitros	100.00
National	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
Windsor	100.00

CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank of England	100.00
Barclays	100.00
British	100.00
City	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Foreign	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Maritime	100.00
Merchants	100.00
Mitros	1

ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

CHEMICAL ENGINEER

required for techno-commercial staff in London office. Candidates should be graduate chemical engineers, aged 27 to 35 with process design experience in the petroleum or chemical industries. Plant operating experience would be an added advantage. After a period of familiarisation he will be responsible for techno-commercial discussions with clients to establish their requirements and thereafter steadily assume full responsibility for the technical as well as the full commercial aspects of proposals. Technical ability well above average is essential as well as the ability to work without close supervision as is a high degree of initiative to match the independence given. Frequent foreign travel is normal and therefore fluency in a foreign language is desirable though training can be given. Previous commercial experience is not essential.

A generous starting salary will be paid dependent on background and experience.

Please send, in confidence, a brief summary of experience to J.E. Harper quoting Ref S/20r telephone for an application form.

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STONE & WEBSTER

ORDINARY householders, did they but know it, have a greater appreciation of the advantages of total energy than almost any other section of the community.

Even today, in spite of the advantages of living in what has been called the Age of Technology, most of us light our homes by electricity, cook by gas, and heat by any combustible material that comes to hand. For the man who pays the domestic bills this means the disadvantages of reduced security, if a large part of the way, on either two or three separate fuels.

Total energy as a concept runs contrary to this. The basic idea is that using only one fuel for all purposes, no matter how diverse, will give both cheaper installations and lower running costs. Total energy went out with the Assyrian oil lamp and came in again with the all-electric house.

In the past five years the concept has come under detailed examination. At least four textbooks have been written on the subject and the general conclusions, universally applicable, have been that electricity as a single fuel is out for most industrial purposes, and that the decision between gas and fuel oil rests largely on the relative costs of these two fuels.

Simple enough, one would imagine, but complicated by the need for various types of energy in different industries. Total energy aims at using a single fuel source to provide power, heating, lighting, cooling, for all the needs of an industry, a hospital, or a housing complex.

Electricity, for a number of reasons, is unacceptable to a major slice of industry. Oil as a source of power is subject in many cases to the vagaries of world politics. But in the United States, Europe, and Britain the discovery of large reserves of natural gas has provided major users with the assurance of continuity of supply that they need. Supplying gas to a factory for generating power and then using the waste heat for various temperature controlling applications may sound simple, but the gas takes a lot of getting used to. Spurs have to be run from the Gas Board's Supergrid to the factory, with the pressure being reduced on the way so that the gas turbines driving the electrical generators (the most common arrangement) will accept it.

Delicate flowers

Providing the controls for this stage is where the trouble lies. Their association initially begins in the pipeline system that delivers North Sea Gas into the grid. One of the features of about 80 per cent of the contracts for total energy gas supplies so far concluded throughout the world make provision for periodic interruption of the gas. Thus the responsible authority must be able to shut off this dedicated line when the occasion arises.

But what of the user? When his gas runs down, he is faced with the problem of using another fuel. Generally speaking, the alternative is gas oil, and all modern installations have a valving system so that there is an automatic switch from gas to oil during the interrupt periods.

Although this may seem a simple problem, it should be remembered that turbo-generators are rather delicate flowers, and thus they should be kept running at constant speed throughout the switch. This imposes close restraints on the valve manufacturer, who must supply a unit that will first perform well as a complete seal on open passage as required by the state of the control system, while also having a smooth, progres-

'Electricity for a number of reasons, is unacceptable to a major slice of industry. Oil is subject in many cases to the vagaries of world politics'

Filling those energy gaps

by Allan D. Heaton

Managing Director, AMPR Ltd.

One action to eliminate hiccups during the changeover period. And all this, it should be remembered, must be done at a pressure of up to 1,000lb. per sq. in.

My company still finds that the varying demands that will be made by different types of installation has necessitated an extensive design and development exercise to ensure that all needs can be met. This is not really so surprising. No two factories are alike in their power usage pattern. Most share a common lighting load. But when it comes to process heating, the pattern of demand can be so involved in one case that it can only be satisfied adequately by the provision at local stations of an easily adjustable electricity supply. This will, of course, be provided by in-house generators.

On the other hand, another plant may need piped steam at various points. This is produced most economically through heat exchangers taking energy from the stream of hot exhaust gas, and such a network requires a large number of fast acting valves with differing characteristics.

Yet another facet of a total energy scheme is the provision of cooling systems. These are required more often in industry than in generally realised and involve a variant of the well-known Rankine cycle for heat extraction. In all, a total energy system for a factory, housing development or hospital might easily involve the installation of as many as 10,000 valves of various kinds.

All of these, from the large diameter high pressure units on the spur line to the "cooking" valves at the user end have to be designed and manufactured for absolute reliability, accuracy, long life, and, most significantly in many cases, to an acceptable price. Price is, in fact, a major factor in most of the total energy schemes so far inaugurated throughout the world. Obviously, the user adopts a total gas concept because of the running economies he can make, but

he must also look to the capital cost. Typically in such cases, valves are looked on purely as part of the distribution network, and in many cases solely as adjuncts to the pipelines themselves.

From this it will be obvious that installing a total energy system is costly. It might also have occurred to some that by providing small, local generating capacity for electricity, one is losing the efficiency advantages of large generators. This is true, as far as it goes, but the answer lies in the economics of power generation.

For many purposes, electricity is used as a source of power merely because it is comparatively easy to transport over large distances. Steam or hot water, on the other hand, are hideously costly to transport over more than a few miles, and even then the transmission losses are enormous.

But in a conventional power station over 60 per cent of the thermal energy in the original fuel is discarded as waste heat at the generating stage. Only a tiny fraction of it can be used for heating the power station itself. Thus, adding transmission losses of between 5 and 10 per cent, the overall efficiency of conventional electricity generation and transmission falls to between 25 and 30 per cent.

In a well-designed total energy installation, power is generated at the voltage required, and so there are no losses incurred in stepping the voltage up or down. Power lines are short, and transmission losses are therefore negligible. But the most important single factor is that the waste heat from the turbines is used to both warm and cool. Obviously the extent to which this heat can be used depends on the pattern of energy required by the user, so that there is a spread of efficiency of between 55 and 90 per cent, even at the worst case almost twice as good as conventional power generation.

In Britain a superb total energy system is working at the Singer factory in Clydebank, and has fully justified its expectations. Next year a second will be commissioned at the new John Player factory near Nottingham. And these two are expected to be followed rapidly by several others.

Central heating

But it is not only factories that can benefit. In the United States, in particular, hospitals and whole communities use total energy installations to provide lighting, central heating, hot water, and cool water for air conditioning. Still at an early stage of development, total energy holds out enormous promise for the future. By implication, if used in, say, a new residential community, it can provide cheap central heating, still wanting in too many homes, and that unaccounted luxury, air conditioning, at no extra cost apart from the plant.

At present the economics of plant installation is such that it is likely to be industry that will develop the system, but experts in the technique believe that it is only a matter of a few years before local authorities begin to consider total energy schemes for blocks of flats. With the coming of natural gas, this country has an ideal fuel for this application. It is stable in price, plentiful, it is being distributed on a countrywide grid, and because of its freedom from sulphur, does not cause pollution of the air.

Through total energy this bountiful fuel will transform the generation and usage pattern of power throughout the country. One day, perhaps, we may see conventional generation and local installations working side by side to give Britain the energy it needs.

SENIOR CIVIL ENGINEER

£2,754 - £3,762

The National Ports Council invite applications for the post of Senior Civil Engineer. Preference will be given to candidates having experience in the planning, operation and financial appraisal of docks and harbour engineering work. A background of liaison with other disciplines or with Government or local Government bodies would be an advantage.

Duties will include research and development studies in the maritime field and technical assessment of proposed development schemes. Age range preferred 30 to 40 years.

Contributory superannuation scheme, 4 weeks holiday, location London. An appointment may be made above the minimum point for a well qualified and experienced man.

Applications, giving details of age, experience and qualifications, to:

Assistant Secretary (Establishments),
NATIONAL PORTS COUNCIL,
17 North Audley Street, London W1Y 1WE,
within two weeks from the appearance of this advertisement.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

POLYTECHNICS

Sheffield Polytechnic
Centre for Innovation
and Productivity

SENIOR LECTURERS/
CONSULTANTS IN
PRODUCTION AND FINANCE

The main function of this new Centre is to provide advice and assistance on both management and technical matters to small firms in South Yorkshire. The Advisory, Consultancy and Training Division of the Centre is concerned with management development and management consultancy and two new appointments are envisaged at Senior Lecturer level for consultancy/lecturing staff. They will be concerned primarily with organising and undertaking management training and with carrying out management consultancy assignments.

Applicants should be graduates or equivalent, preferably with industrial consultancy and lecturing experience, though all such activities are not essential.

Salary Scale: £2,337-£2,873 (subject to review). Further information and application forms available from: The Secretary, Sheffield Polytechnic, Pond Street, Sheffield, S1 1WB.

Preliminary and informal enquiries welcomed. Please telephone Sheffield 20911, Ext. 371.

OTHER
PUBLIC
APPOINTMENTS
APPEAR ON
ON PAGE 7

Bristol Polytechnic

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES

LECTURERSHIP IN HISTORY,
LITERATURE & PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above four posts, duties to commence in 1972. A good knowledge of English is essential. A good knowledge of research and experience of teaching at postgraduate level will be an advantage. Applications should be sent to the Department of Humanities, Bristol Polytechnic, Ashley Down, Bristol.

Up to two of the four appointments may be made at Lecturer Grade II level. The others will be at Grade II.

Salary Scale (under review): Lecturer Grade II, £1,947-£2,531; Lecturer Grade III, £1,660-£2,200. (Starting salaries dependent upon qualifications and experience).

Further details and application forms, to be returned by September 13, 1971, from Central Personnel Office, Bristol Polytechnic, Ashley Down, Bristol.

Please quote Post reference number 133/106 for History, 133/107 for Literature, 133/108 for Psychology, in all communications.

GENERAL

BRISTOL COUNCIL OF
SOCIAL SERVICE (INC.)

Full-time qualified

CASEWORKER
REQUIRED

As soon as possible for small active Personal Service Department, which is pioneering new projects, including experimental crisis intervention service, for motherless families. Professional consultancy support available. Salary scale from £1,272.

Details from:
General Secretary,
9 Elmfield Road, Bristol, BS8 1SW.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL

County Borough of TEESIDE

HOUSING DEPARTMENT

SENIOR ESTATES

ASSISTANT £1,776-£2,556

TRAINEE £429-£2,268

TEESIDE, a new County Borough with a population of some 400,000, has a substantial forward programme of redevelopment employing the latest aids and techniques of modern management.

The above vacancies occur in the Estate Management Section, under the control of the Director of Housing, which manages the Corporation's commercial and miscellaneous properties at present numbering some 3,000 items.

Applicants for the post of Senior Estates Assistant should preferably have passed the intermediate examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors or equivalent. Experience in estate management is essential. Salary according to qualifications and experience.

Applicants for the post of Trainee should have the minimum of five 'O' level and two 'A' level C.E.S. (two of which must be Mathematics and English) and the appointment will be conditional on the undertaking of an approved course of studies for appropriate professional qualifications. The initial appointment will be within a range of £429-£942; attainment of the first examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors or equivalent (or initial appointment of applicants already possessing this qualification) will carry promotion to a range of £1,776-£2,556; attainment of the intermediate examination or equivalent will carry promotion to a range of £1,515-£2,025 and attainment of the final examination will carry promotion to a range of £2,025-£2,268.

Assistance may be given in the provision of housing accommodation (if required) or mortgage facilities for house purchase; payment of removal expenses; and approved study course fees where appropriate. Car allowance.

Applications, stating personal details, qualifications and career to date, and the names of two referees, to be submitted to: A. Roebuck, B.Sc. (Est. Man.), F.I.H.M., A.R.I.C.S., Director of Housing, Teesside County Borough Council, Thornaby Town Hall, Thornaby, Teesside, TS17 6AP. Closing date: 21st August, 1971.

CORPORATION OF KIRKCALDY

BURGH PLANNING OFFICER

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CHARLES D. CHAPMAN, Town Clerk.

SITUATIONS

JOURNALISTS

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PROPERTY GUARDIAN

A place in the sun

ed; 3 Prism; 4
art; 5 Come to
6 Disgrace-
Ravenous; 12
y; 15 Repay;
op.

FORNER

The Thoughts of Citizen Doe

314

Oh, God, another of these hellacious documentaries—if it isn't drugs, it's love, or mysticism. First, the long shot following our subject like a private eye.

Then the close-up in his mean room: the camera plays lovingly over chipped paint and grime walls, and...

And...wait for it—the inevitable shot of the hands clasping and wringing in agony and agony... THIS! MAKES VIEWERS OF US ALL...

It's not that I object to feeling I'm a voyeur—it's being treated like an apprentice voyeur....

Steel men threaten to walk out

By PETER RODGERS

Soon after the British Steel Corporation announced losses of £10 millions because of soaring costs and restrictions on prices, 15,000 blastfurnacemen threatened to walk out yesterday after the breakdown of talks over a pay claim.

Just before the talks, Lord Melchett, chairman of BSC, said the four-day blastfurnacemen's strike at Whitsuntide had cost £7 millions and would make it more difficult to keep within the massive losses of £100 millions which were forecast for the current year by Mr John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

£10M of Belfast damage

By SIMON HOGGART and CHRISTINE EADE

Belfast heard its latest bill for riots yesterday at a special city council meeting, and unhappy reading it made for a city which is already struggling to retain all its services.

The bill went like this: To damages caused directly by riots and terrorism—an estimated £3 millions; To extra corporation services made necessary by the riots—£600,000;

To damage to corporation property—£500,000; and, To loss of revenue for public transport, together with dozens of buses damaged, shot up, or burnt out—almost £1 million.

The city council now plans to send a nine-man deputation, led by the Lord Mayor, to meet Mr Heath in London, and to call for tougher action to end terrorism.

It is expected that the council will raise the question of internment for suspected terrorists, although by no means all the members of the deputation believe that internment would work.

There were no Roman Catholic councillors at the meeting, partly because the Social Democratic and Labour Party, which has decided to boycott the Northern Ireland Parliament, has also withdrawn from the council.

If potential terrorists are interned in Northern Ireland there would be no advance warning, the Home Secretary said at a private joint meeting of backbench Tory MPs of the defence and home affairs committees last night. He denied reports in some newspapers that he was against internment.

I am not opposed to internment if the security forces, Westminster, and Stormont believe that it is right," Mr Maude said.

It was an uncompromising line which found favour with angry Conservatives and Ulster Unionists alike, who wanted Westminster to realise that a state of war existed in Ulster.

Mr Maude declared that "a state of open war exists between the IRA and the British Army." He emphasised that the IRA was not identifiable with the Roman Catholics, although the IRA obviously operated from Catholic areas.

Mr Maude refused MPs' requests for a full-time wing of the Ulster Defence Regiment; he said this would involve legislation, and the Government had no wish to see a separate army within the United Kingdom.

Several Ulster Unionists said the English did not understand how serious the situation was. They prophesied "a complete blow-up."

'Fair share' of water plea

By JAMES LEWIS

The Breng reservoir, planned but not started on the upper reaches of the Dee near Corwen, Denbighshire, threatens to start a major political dispute in Wales which may yet equal that caused by Liverpool's drowning of Tryweryn.

The dispute, as always, centres on who should have the first claim on Welsh water resources. The Breng development, a regulating reservoir, will "top up" the Dee by upwards of 70 million gallons. The Central Flintshire Water Board applied to the Government two years ago for permission to abstract 10 million gallons of it. But there has been no reply.

Welsh sensitivity on the subject showed itself in London yesterday, when 13 Welsh county councils threw their weight behind Flintshire, demanding that the Department of the Environment and the Welsh Office should give a decision on the Breng application.

This support came from the Welsh committee of the County Councils' Association which went on to repeat its demand

for a separate water development authority for Wales. The Council for Wales urged a similar authority last year, saying it would have "a practical and psychological importance in rural Wales."

The idea, however, was rejected two months ago by the Government's Central Advisory Water Committee, in its report on the future management of water resources.

The height of feeling about Breng results in part from a report, now in circulation, which recommends that water from the reservoir should be earmarked for authorities in Merseyside, Central Lancashire, and Cheshire, while Flintshire, through which the Dee runs, can get no decision on its own claim.

Insult is added to injury by the fact that the Central Flintshire board already has to buy three quarters of its supply of about 3.4 million gallons a day from the Wirral Water Board, which in turn gets its supplies from Wales.

Mr C. Iddon, manager of the Central Flintshire board, emphasised yesterday that his board was not taking a dog-in-the-manger attitude. "We are not saying that water should not be taken from Wales. We are not even saying we should have prior consideration. We are just insisting that we should have equal consideration."



Charles makes his big jump

Prince Charles parachuted 12,000ft into the sea yesterday off Dorset.

The heir to the throne, who is at the RAF College at Cranwell, made his jump as an Andover plane swept across Studland Bay at 120 m.p.h. about three miles offshore.

Scores of binoculars were trained on the Prince as he floated gracefully down to a 15-second ducking. He was wearing a "wet suit" and a spare parachute.

But by the time the Prince came ashore 45 minutes later he had already changed into a navy blue blazer, an open-neck shirt, and grey slacks.

Seven others made the jump—two of them with Prince Charles. They were picked up by a Royal Marine team aboard a 30-knot glass-fibre assault boat. Hundreds of people lined the beaches of Poole Harbour.

A strict security net was thrown round the area. Royal Marines in launches toured the bay keeping back sightseers who crept close in dinghies and yachts.

Clued up

A computer has devised a crossword puzzle for what was claimed yesterday to be the first time. A computer programme, Derek Rowland, aged 28, of Bromley, Kent, said he had fed the computer with 40 London place names and phrases, and within minutes it had produced 103 crossword structures.

'Walk tall in Europe' is Butler's plea to Lords

Sorry, laddie, count me out!

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

"When I served Mr Macmillan I was asked to go round the country talking to branches of the National Farmers' Union. I had an extremely uncomfortable and disagreeable time."

Lord Butler, of Saffron Walden (who else?), had come to the House of Lords—the place he once described as providing the only evidence on earth of the survival of life after death—to help speed us on our way into the European Economic Community. The farmers are more amenable now, and time—or so Lord Butler is convinced—has moved our way.

Time was something one could not fail to be aware of when watching Lord Butler, though not when listening to him. The long side whiskers are a kind of gesture to youth, but the face is a crumpled map of experience—yet still enigmatical, with an air of still undiscovered territory, like some Eastern new world.

It was not surprising they flocked to listen. The House is

full of extinct volcanoes, but there is still fire in Lord Butler's and he obligingly breathed a little of it for us. Refusing to be quelled by a killing quote from La Bruyere provided by Lord Robbins—"Toute est dit, on vient trop tard"—the present Master of Trinity and past Minister of Practically Everything set out to show that there was still something to say.

For one thing, it seemed that pretty well every ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer he knew believed that we should probably do worse with our balance of payments if we stayed out than if we went in. Having himself struggled with sterling balances for years on end he felt qualified to agree with them. However, he was obviously not disposed to be too dogmatic about this.

Lord Butler was chairman of the Committee of Ministers co-ordinating our policy on the Common Market in 1961, and he paid a glowing tribute to

"my friend the then Prime Minister," and also to the present Prime Minister, for their vision and determination in "forcing the decision through" in circumstances vastly more difficult than today. There was then no solution on New Zealand or on agriculture and he recalled how he and Mr Macmillan paced the gardens of Marlborough House wondering if they were going to get the thing through the Commonwealth conference.

They did so because—as the then Mr Butler told his friend the then Prime Minister—it was realised that we should not be able to help the Commonwealth unless we were really strong, and we should not be really strong unless we went into Europe. And this remained his attitude. Lord Butler made it clear that he wanted us to go into Europe as a World Power, remembering our Commonwealth link and our special relationship with the United States.

So the map was a world map, and Lord Butler was no Little European.

Smallpox jabs to cease

By our own Reporter

The routine vaccination of children against smallpox is to be discontinued because of the high success rate of the World Health Organisation's campaign to eradicate the disease, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Social Services, said in the Commons yesterday.

The decision has been taken now because, while vaccination remains the most reliable measure for the protection of anyone liable to be exposed to smallpox, it is a procedure which has a very small but finite risk of serious complications for children. The risk from adverse effects of an injection is now greater than the risk of a child contracting the disease itself.

Sir Keith said the progress against smallpox was due to the WHO campaign, which had been put into effect by more than 40 countries in South America, Africa, and Asia. His decision was taken after advice from his department's committee on vaccination and immunisation.

The committee advised that if a smallpox case were to arrive in Britain, control measures should be adequate to contain the infection. In the committee's view, people in this country were less likely to be exposed to infection from smallpox than at any time since the disease was first recorded here.

Doctors, who last year gave about 400,000 primary vaccinations to children—at present about 40 per cent of all children are treated—will today receive a letter from Sir George Godber, Chief Medical Officer in the department, telling them of the decision. Sir George said yesterday that individual doctors who still wished to vaccinate young children would be allowed to do so.

Vaccination will still be available to health service staff likely to be exposed to any risk of infection, and to travellers visiting countries such as India and Pakistan where the disease has not yet been eliminated.

Call for Market election

continued from page one

said later that Mrs Williams's contribution was the most effective and moving statement of the case for the market.

Mr Callaghan could not let that sort of stuff go unanswered. Far from being a tragic day, it was a happy day for him. He hoped the party was now no longer associated in any way with the Treaty of Rome.

Indeed, Mr Callaghan went out of his way to make it clear that he was bidding for the leadership of the anti-marketisers. Thus it was he who insisted that the campaign for an election should be pegged only to the Market and not linked—as Mr Benn at first suggested—with the whole range of Government policies. These narrower terms of reference would, of course, make it impossible for Mr Jenkins and his friends to take an active part.

As for the general secretary, Sir Harry Nicholas, he was opposed to the whole idea of a mass campaign. He was going on holiday, August was a bad month for meetings, and where was the money to finance the operation coming from?

On one question, at least, the Europeans had a success yesterday. Mr Clive Jenkins had written asking the executive to investigate where the Labour Party was getting its money. But Mr Tom Bradley, a leading European, pointed out that the implication was that the money was coming from dubious sources, and the committee perhaps ought to be prescribed. As such, it was a matter for the party's organisation committee. Only after the executive had agreed was it

realised that the crucial committee would not meet again until late September. So, until then, the Europeans can fight on unencumbered.

The six European voters were Mr Jenkins, Mr Bradley, Mr Williams, Mr Fred Mulley, Mr Jack Diamond, and Mr Walter Padley. Four pro-European trade unionists—Mr Frank Chapple, Mr Andrew Cunningham, Mr Joe Gormley, and Mr George Chambers—did not attend.

While Sir Harry Nicholas was making it clear that the executive's anti-market vote was not an attempt to gag MPs, Mr Michael Stewart, the former Foreign Secretary, made it clear that he still intended to vote with the Conservative Government on Europe.

Asked whether he would still vote for entry, Mr Stewart said: "Yes, certainly. I think that the

result at the executive today was the expected result, but it does not make any difference to me. My position can be summarised as follows: the Labour Government decided not only in 1967, but also in 1970, to negotiate. We knew then the kind of thing the Common Market was, and I do not see how we could have expected to get substantially different terms from now. I think the decision to go ahead now follows substantially from the decision taken in 1970."

Sir Harry commented: "The national executive does not instruct parliamentarians how they should vote. There is nothing in today's resolution which requires them not to present their own views." Asked specifically if Mr Roy Jenkins remained free to advocate entry, Sir Harry said: "The resolution today does not bind him not to."

Hospital had no room for injured

By our own Reporter

Mr and Mrs Edward Brown of Keswick, and their son, 15 months who were injured in a motorway crash early yesterday, claim that a Kendal hospital refused to allow them to stay overnight, but suggested that they slept in a local bus station.

They will make a formal complaint to the hospital management committee over what they regard as the "incredible indifference" of the hospital authorities.

The family all suffered minor injuries and shock after the car, which they had bought on Tuesday, overturned while travelling south on the M6. An ambulance took them to Westmorland County Hospital, Kendal where their injuries were treated. Mr Brown, who was driving south for an interview for a forester's job in Wiltshire, had several deep lacerations to his head, together with bruising and cuts on his chest. Mrs Brown had cuts on both legs, and the infant had a badly bruised arm and head.

It was 1.30 a.m. before the surgical treatment was over—both the adults had to have their cuts stitched, and the child was X-rayed for a possible skull fracture. But the complaint, the hospital authorities then told them they had to leave. Mr Brown protested and said his family was suffering from shock and that their nearest relatives lived in Carlisle.

"We were astonished when the casualty sister told us that they had to go," said Mr Brown. "I was feeling terrible and my wife was very distressed. The sister said the baby could stay in hospital on his own, and that we could collect him in the morning."

"We told the sister we could not afford to stay overnight in Kendal so she suggested that we might all sleep in the bus station. She even went so far as to ring the depot to see if the waiting room was open all night for us."

The Kendal Hospital Secretary, Mr G. Dodd, said yesterday he could not deal with specific inquiries of this type. The North Lancashire and South Westmorland Hospital Management Committee said it would look into the alleged incident.

Bravery awards for Tube men

Five London Transport workers who helped in rescue ground resources are receiving bravery awards. The Royal Humane Society's testimonials will go to station inspector Mr B. J. Long, of Wilmers Road, Tottenham; railman Mr G. R. Scott, of Newick Road, Clapton; station inspector Mr G. R. Blagden, of Roper's Green, Highbury; and station foreman Mr D. H. Knight, of Cannon Hill Lane, Morden; and Mr R. Searle of Mount Road, Mitcham.

Sunny with showers

A ridge of high pressure covers much of England and Wales. A trough of low pressure lies off the west coast. The weather is generally sunny with some showers, especially near the E coast of England. In Ireland and W Scotland will be rather cloudy with occasional rain or drizzle in places. Temperatures will be generally near or above normal.

Wales and S England will be mainly sunny with some showers, especially near the E coast. In Ireland and W Scotland will be rather cloudy with occasional rain or drizzle in places. Temperatures will be generally near or above normal.

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THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lancaster time reports)

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	18.5	10	100
Edinburgh	16.5	10	100
Glasgow	16.5	10	100
Belfast	16.5	10	100
Cardiff	16.5	10	100
Birmingham	16.5	10	100
Manchester	16.5	10	100
Leeds	16.5	10	100
Sheffield	16.5	10	100
Nottingham	16.5	10	100
Liverpool	16.5	10	100
Newcastle	16.5	10	100
Southampton	16.5	10	100
Bristol	16.5	10	100
Exeter	16.5	10	100
Plymouth	16.5	10	100
London (cont)	18.5	10	100
Edinburgh (cont)	16.5	10	100
Glasgow (cont)	16.5	10	100
Belfast (cont)	16.5	10	100
Cardiff (cont)	16.5	10	100
Birmingham (cont)	16.5	10	100
Manchester (cont)	16.5	10	100
Leeds (cont)	16.5	10	100
Sheffield (cont)	16.5	10	100
Nottingham (cont)	16.5	10	100
Liverpool (cont)	16.5	10	100
Newcastle (cont)	16.5	10	100
Southampton (cont)	16.5	10	100
Bristol (cont)	16.5	10	100
Exeter (cont)	16.5	10	100
Plymouth (cont)	16.5	10	100

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	18.5	10	100
Edinburgh	16.5	10	100
Glasgow	16.5	10	100
Belfast	16.5	10	100
Cardiff	16.5	10	100
Birmingham	16.5	10	100
Manchester	16.5	10	100
Leeds	16.5	10	100
Sheffield	16.5	10	100
Nottingham	16.5	10	100
Liverpool	16.5	10	100
Newcastle	16.5	10	100
Southampton	16.5	10	100
Bristol	16.5	10	100
Exeter	16.5	10	100
Plymouth	16.5	10	100
London (cont)	18.5	10	100
Edinburgh (cont)	16.5	10	100
Glasgow (cont)	16.5	10	100
Belfast (cont)	16.5	10	100
Cardiff (cont)	16.5	10	100
Birmingham (cont)	16.5	10	100
Manchester (cont)	16.5	10	100
Leeds (cont)	16.5	10	100
Sheffield (cont)	16.5	10	100
Nottingham (cont)	16.5	10	100
Liverpool (cont)	16.5	10	100
Newcastle (cont)	16.5	10	100
Southampton (cont)	16.5	10	100
Bristol (cont)	16.5	10	100
Exeter (cont)	16.5	10	100
Plymouth (cont)	16.5	10	100

SEA PASSAGES

Southern North Sea, Strait of Dover

Channel: Slight (E), St George's

Channel: Slight

Irish Sea: Slight moderate

Irish Sea: Slight moderate

Irish Sea: Slight moderate

Irish Sea: Slight moderate

Irish Sea: Slight moderate

Irish Sea: Slight moderate

Irish Sea: Slight moderate

Irish Sea: Slight moderate

Irish Sea: Slight moderate

Irish Sea: Slight moderate

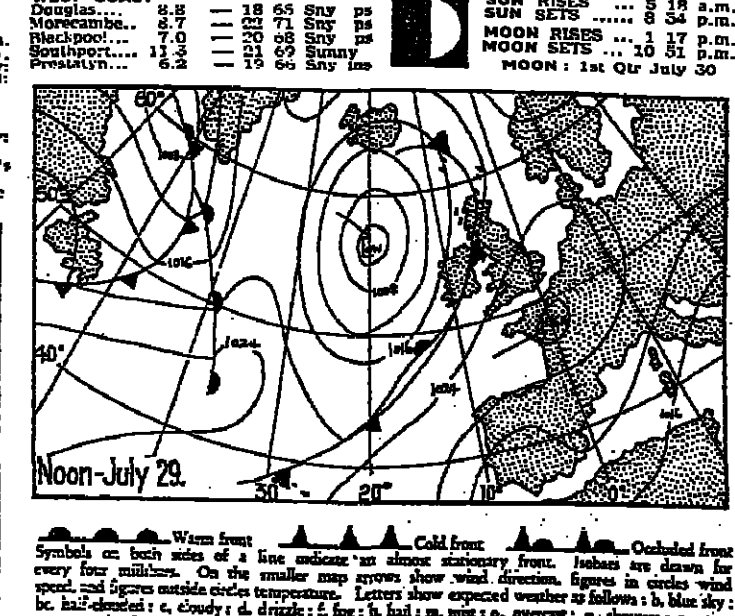
Irish Sea: Slight moderate

Irish Sea: Slight moderate

Irish Sea: Slight moderate

Irish Sea: Slight moderate

Irish Sea: Slight moderate



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